

The Columbian.

POL 42.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY DECEMBER 17, 1908.

NO. 50.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

Open a Bank Account Have a Check Cashed
Borrow Money, or Make an Investment

CALL ON THE OLD RELIABLE—

The Farmers National Bank

OF BLOOMSBURG.

Capital, \$60,000

Surplus \$100,000

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

J. L. MOYER N. U. FUNK C. M. CREVELING C. A. KLEIM
W. L. WHITE C. W. RUNYON DR. J. J. BROWN M. MILLEISEN

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Lawton, B. F. Zarr, prosecutor. The defendant was charged with the larceny as bailee of grain on the Zarr farm in Madison township, he being the tenant at the time. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Stiner, assault and battery, Freeman Lohr, prosecutor.

The testimony of Freeman Lohr was to the effect that the defendant had thrown his arms around his wife and made an indecent proposal to her. The witness interferred, and Lohr threatened to do him bodily harm.

Several witnesses were heard, after which the case was submitted to the jury without argument by counsel, and after a brief charge by the Court in which he said that a proper disposition of the case would be to find the defendant not guilty and divide the costs between prosecutor and defendant, they retired and subsequently returned a verdict finding the defendant not guilty and dividing the costs between the prosecutor and defendant. Sentence of the Court was that they pay the costs or give bail to Sheriff within ten days.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Kersavage, carrying concealed weapons. Verdict, guilty, and defendant sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and go to jail for six months.

Com. vs. H. S. Williams, charge violating liquor laws. Not a true bill. County to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Charles Middleman, charge, assault and battery. A true bill.

Com. vs. William H. Ridge, charge, assault and battery. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Fred Shaffer, charge, soliciting and receiving money, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Tersavage, charge, carrying concealed weapons, a true bill.

Sheriff C. B. Ent appeared in Court and read returns and acknowledged deeds.

Deed to Commonwealth Trust Company of Harrisburg, for the property of John Davis, in the Town of Bloomsburg. Consideration, \$2,000.

Deed to the State Capital Savings and Loan Association, of Harrisburg, for the property of Charles Uteris, in the Borough of Berwick. Consideration, \$60.

Upon petition of Lydia Beishline, A. N. Vost, Esq., was appointed guardian of four minor children of Joseph Beishline.

The forfeiture of the recognizance in the case of Commonwealth vs. D. L. Ferry, upon application of counsel for the defendant, was stricken off.

Upon petition of Frank Fenstermacher, presented by William Chrisman, Esq., a rule was granted to show why the verdict in the case of Commonwealth vs. Parvin T. Groh so far as the costs are concerned shall not be set aside, returnable first Monday in January.

In the case of L. N. Moyer vs. the Borough of West Berwick, upon petition presented by R. O. Brockway, Esq., a rule was granted returnable the first Monday in January to show cause why an appeal nunc pro tunc shall not be allowed.

In the estate of Mary Fetterman, late of Locust township, deceased, an order to sell real estate of the decedent for the payment of debts was allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Fred Shaffer, on application of the defendant case was continued over term.

W. H. Eyer, surveyor, and F. R. Drake and Eugene F. Carpenter

MUMMERS' PRIZES.

The Mimmers' Parade on New Years' Eve will no doubt be a big affair, if the extensive arrangements now being made are fully carried out.

The committee has decided on a list of prizes, which are as follows:

For the most fantastically dressed secret organization, an American flag; second prize, a lamp, donated by J. H. Mercer.

For the most fantastically dressed fire company, an American flag; second prize, rug, by Leader Store.

For the most fantastically dressed woman, first prize, umbrella; second prize, haseck; umbrella donated by W. H. Brower Carpet store.

For the most fantastically dressed man, first prize, sweater, by Townsend Clothing store; second prize, umbrella, by Gross and Son.

For the most fantastically dressed boy, first prize, pair skates, by McK. Reber; second prize, pair buckle arctics, C. M. Evans.

For the most fantastically dressed couple, first prize, wine set, by Fair store; second prize, dozen plates, by Paul Z. Harman.

For the finest float in line, dress suit case, by Housenick and Co.; second prize, 25 lb. flour, H. B. Sharpless.

For the most fantastically dressed girl, first prize, 25 lb. flour; second prize, dozen cans of corn; flour by Tooley and Co. and corn by J. L. Sharpless.

The judges are: Ex-Sheriff J. Boyd McHenry, Benton; Sheriff D. C. Williams, Danville; Sheriff C. B. Ent, of Bloomsburg; Geo. Sharpless, Catawissa; Chas. H. Reice, Orangeville; Geo. D. Herbert and Paul R. Eyerly, of Bloomsburg.

At a meeting on Saturday night of the committee in charge of the parade the following bands were secured for the occasion: Bloomsburg and Citizens' Bands, of town; Catawissa and Espy bands. A number of prizes besides those already mentioned, will also be awarded.

A GOOD CANDIDATE.

Hon. John G. McHenry of Bloomsburg, is strongly put forth as a candidate for Governor by the Democrats when the term of Governor Stuart comes to an end two years from now.

Mr. McHenry has shown himself to be a man of great ability. He has greatly expanded a business which has been in his family for many generations and has branched out in new lines, having become interested in a large number of banks in the interior of the State, all of which are very prosperous. He has forged to the front since his entry into Congress. There is no Democrat north of Mason and Dixon's line more influential among his colleagues, and few of any party who show more aptitude for broad and constructive statesmanship. Upon questions of finance and the currency whatever he has to say is listened to with marked attention.

—Scranton Times.

appointed commissioners upon the matter of dividing Catawissa borough into two election districts.

W. G. Yetter, surveyor, Jeremiah Snyder and John L. Kline were appointed viewers for a county bridge near George Bucher's in Franklin township.

A. A. Ricketts, of the Luzerne County Bar, presented a petition for a rule returnable the first Monday in January to show cause why the defendants in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Cole et al should not be discharged.

COMPTROLLER'S CALL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At the Close of Business November 27, 1908.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Investments \$649,432.46	Capital Stock \$100,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures 8,000.00	Surplus and Profits 56,505.06
Cash and Reserve 96,855.70	Circulation 98,700.00
	Deposits 499,083.10
\$754,288.16	\$754,288.16

WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

A. Z. SCHOCH, President.

ABOUT CLEANING PAVEMENTS.

The town council has passed an ordinance requiring all pavements to be cleaned after a snow storm, and fixing a penalty for non-compliance.

That is a good idea. The pavements ought to be kept in good condition, and as free from ice as possible, so as to avoid accidents. But so, also, ought the street crossings. While compelling property owners to clean the walks, the town authorities must not lose sight of the fact that it is their duty to keep the crossings in a safe and passable condition.

In the enforcement of this ordinance there should be no favoritism shown. Everybody should be treated alike. It would do to compel residents of the east side of Market street for instance, to shovel their walks every time it snows, and then permit the walk in front of the vacant lot next to the Post Office to go untouched all winter, as it did last year. That lot is reported to belong to the defunct Y. M. C. A., but to whomsoever it may belong, there is no reason why citizens should be compelled to wade through several inches of slush or walk on ice, every time they pass it during the entire winter.

And there possibly other lots in the same condition. To make the ordinance effective there must be no exceptions to its operation. If not made applicable to everybody, including the town council and the street crossings, it will soon be a dead letter, and will be applicable to nobody.

FORMER TREASURER DEAD.

Following a long illness, A. M. Johnson of Cleveland township died at his home on Tuesday morning, aged seventy one years. He filled the office of county treasurer from 1882 to 1885.

Mr. Johnson was born at Numidia, November 25, 1837. In boyhood he lived on a farm, and when a young man he learned the shoe-making trade, and lived at Esther Furnace. Later, moving to Locust township, he married Miss Elizabeth Campbell in 1858. Cleveland township was afterwards formed from a part of Locust.

Besides serving as county treasurer, he held the following township offices: Auditor, school director, poor overseer and tax collector. He was also president of Locust Mutual Fire Insurance company for two terms. He was a life long member of the M. E. church.

Surviving him are the following children: Mrs. Ella Thomas, of Pensyl; Mrs. E. P. Giger, of Elysburg; Mc. B. Johnson, of Mainville, and B. H. Johnson, of town. His wife died in 1906.

The funeral services will be held from his late home Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

WORTHY MASTER CREASY.

At last Thursday's session of the State Grange at Altoona, Hon. W. T. Creasy of Catawissa was elected Worthy Master. He and the other new officers were installed on Friday.

Mr. Creasy is known throughout the state, not only as an able legislator and honest politician, but also as an intelligent and progressive farmer, and his selection for this office was a well merited honor.

LICENSE APPLICATION.

The last day for filing license applications will be Thursday, December 24th. Up to this time no new applications have been filed.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered on record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:—Ezekiel Fritz to Clinton O. Hartman for thirteen and thirtieth perches of land in Jackson township.

M. M. Armstrong and wife to The New York and Pennsylvania Company for the Paper Mill property in Catawissa.

Walter Klinger and wife to M. M. and H. D. Miller for a lot of ground situate in the village of Foundryville.

Clarence A. Peterman and Anna M. Peterman to George W. Roberts for 26 acres and 108 1-2 perches of land in Jackson township.

Rosemont Cemetery Company to William F. Sterling for a lot in Rosemont cemetery.

Milton H. Croop and wife to Thomas B. Gerner for a lot of ground situate on Orchard street in the borough of West Berwick.

William B. Ruckle, administrator of the estate of Amelia L. Ruckle deceased to Miriam A. Hess for a lot of ground situate on the south side of West Third street in the town of Bloomsburg.

Charles B. Remley and wife to Calvin E. Remley for four acres of land situate in Center township.

Calvin E. Remley to Clara V. Remley for four acres of land situate in Center township.

Amandus L. Fritz and wife to Loren Fritz for 111 9-10 perches of land situate in Sugarloaf township.

Isaac Martz and wife to William F. Honek for lot No. 34 in Fairview Terrace in borough of Berwick.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Industrial Building and Loan Association of Bloomsburg which has done much since its organization in 1892 for the upbuilding of Bloomsburg last evening held its annual election which resulted as follows: Directors, John R. Townsend, Frank R. Carpenter, George E. Elwell, W. H. Hidlay, O. W. Cherrington, C. C. Peacock and Samuel Wigfall. The directors organized by the election of John R. Townsend, president; F. R. Carpenter, vice president; Samuel Wigfall, treasurer, and A. N. Vost, secretary.

A remarkable fact in connection with the work is that never once since the association has been in existence has it been necessary for them to sell out a property, while scores of homes have been erected with their assistance.

The fact the association has not sustained a loss has been due to the careful and economical management and to the conservative way in which they have done business.

Morning Press.

NO WASHINGTON EXCURSION

The annual excursion of the Normal School to Washington, D. C. which was to have started last Monday, was abandoned for the reason that an insufficient number of applications was received to secure the special arrangements that are always made for the trip, including a special train, hotel accommodations, &c.

There has been so little appreciation shown of this fine opportunity to visit the national capital, that this feature will probably be abandoned in the future.

The Boston Candy Kitchen has changed hands, the new owner being Michael Marinis of Wilkes-Barre.

DOLLARS

GIVEN TO OUR

Customers

FREE!

How it will be Done

We have placed in our Store a beautiful clock containing a number of Silver Dollars. This clock will be wound up and allowed to run down each week.

With Each Cash

Purchase of \$1.00

We give you a card on which a "time of day" is stamped. Bring cards to our store on following dates when the prizes will be given to the persons holding the nearest correct time the clock stops.

\$5.00 will be given every Monday at 4:30 p. m., on and after December 7, closing with a \$10 gold gift on March 8, 1909.

TOWNSEND'S
CORNER
CLOTHING STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A WOMAN OF THE PLAIN TYPE

The New Mistress of the White House Has Never Appeared in an Imported Gown.

ALWAYS A CONSERVATIVE BUYER.

As Her Own Marketing and Never Has Had a Secretary or Housekeeper.—Hats Not Always Becoming. Knows Just What She Wants.

Washington, D. C.—In the matter of clothes the next mistress of the White House is a woman of the plain type. While Mrs. Taft is always well and usually handsomely gowned her clothes are never the first thing which attracts the attention of the stranger. Her taste runs to the plain cloth and rich silks. She is emphatically not the tailor-made, silk-lined woman. Her favorite colors for the street are brown and gray and for evening wear pink, almost invariably.

She has never appeared in an imported gown. She has had a number of evening gowns made of the fascinating, filmy Philippine fabrics, which she brought back to the States with her after her long residence in Manila. And yet she brought only what she might have actual need of in the near future. According to her thrifty nature, she purchases only what she can see a use for. Mrs. Taft has never been wealthy. Her money is always spent judiciously.

Mrs. Taft patronizes always the conservative establishments. Good value for the money is what she looks for first in shopping. She rarely goes into the cheap stores, except for unimportant articles, which careful women know how to buy. During her residence in Washington she has done her purchasing mainly in the shops along F street. When in Cincinnati, she buys there. She has been known to patronize the tailor in Baltimore who sometimes makes gowns for Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Metcalf, and she also patronizes the Sisters of St. Rose Industrial School in Washington, who are famous for their handmade French underwear.

It is in her hats that Mrs. Taft is somewhat lacking, as she often wears unbecoming ones. She has not appeared in Washington in large hats, ever; they run in fashion to English or walking styles. Of course she wears a six and a quarter. Mrs. Taft has one failing in wearing her clothes. Her skirts frequently do not "set" well.

Mrs. Taft and her daughter are both careful buyers. In doing holiday shopping, they rarely are guilty of purchasing useless trifles. They go about months before the holiday week, and by the time other shoppers are beginning to think of buying, their gifts are bought and carefully put away, carefully labeled, awaiting the auspicious day. In this respect Mrs. Taft is much like Mrs. Roosevelt, only that Mrs. Roosevelt does much of her gift shopping in the jewelry shops, while Mrs. Taft is more apt to look in the department or notion stores.

While both Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Taft frequently visit the shopping districts, one must know them personally to recognize them, so unostentatiously do they go about. Instead of dashing up to a shop in a carriage, they walk briskly along the street, accompanied usually by some favored friend, always choosing the morning hours, when the crowd is not so large.

As buyers, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Taft are unlike, for the latter always knows exactly what she wants and can see at a glance how nearly an article can answer her purpose. She needs no advice, except occasionally that of her daughter. Mrs. Roosevelt rather prefers to consult some one else's taste and judgment. The Taft household is dominated by the mistress of it except when the master of it is in it. As a matter of fact, he does not dominate it then, but only thinks he does. It is only the clever woman who can create that delusion. Mrs. Taft does her own marketing. She has never had a social secretary nor a housekeeper, nor has she done her household buying over the telephone except in emergency.

Equip Locomotive with Wireless.
Omaha, Neb.—Dr. H. Millner, an electrician in the Union Pacific shops, equipped a locomotive with a wireless device which enabled train dispatchers and station agents to signal engineers between stations, thus putting them practically in constant touch with running trains.

Insignia Not for Advertising.
Washington, D. C.—The Commissioner of Patents holds that the protection of the law will not be given to any manufacturer who includes in his trade mark the arms of the United States or those of the various States or cities of the country. Not even parts of the coat of arms or other public devices will be registered.

The Horse Nearly Abolished.
Milwaukee, Wis.—This city has almost abolished the use of horses in all municipal departments.

BASEBALL OLD AS HILLS.

Prof. Starr Says Mound Builders Played It, 100 Men Taking Part in a Game.

Chicago.—"Baseball is not a modern game and all credit for the invention of it should go to the mound builders."

This declaration was made by Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, in a lecture delivered to his class in prehistoric archaeology. Prof. Starr declares that through the southern part of Ohio and Indiana he has found geometrically perfect mounds or inclosures closely resembling the modern baseball diamond. These are generally believed to have been built for purposes of protection, but Prof. Starr says: "They are nothing more or less than old ball fields of the mound builders. The game as played by these old people resembled our modern game closely. A ball made of wood or stone and inclosed in skins was used, and it was batted with sticks such as is the present day game. The most essential difference is that our game calls for only nine players, while in prehistoric times as many as 100 men were necessary."

How many innings they played, how many runs they made, whether a game with 100 players lasted longer than a cricket match, or whether the cry of "kill the umpire!" was ever raised were points as to which the learned professor did not enlighten his hearers.

Prof. Starr said, however, that the line in "Casey at the Bat." "There was no joy in Mudville, for Casey had struck out," came from Mudville, a noted mound builder town in Ohio. He thinks the championship in those days was in or around Chicago.

HORSE STARVED 15 DAYS.

Fell Through Roof of Cave Hidden by Tall Grass and Weeds.

Lugan, Ia.—One of Lowrie Morgan's horses disappeared. Cards were placed in papers and several parties searched the country over for the animal, but no trace of it could be found.

A neighboring family returned from a visit of a few weeks and found the horse in a cave not more than a half block from the stable which he had left fifteen days before.

The horse had walked up on top of the cave when the roof gave way and it had dropped in. Grass and weeds above the place obscured the view of the top and in all of the search no one happened to think of the case as the door was closed.

The horse was still alive and was led back to the stable, although having been without food or drink for fifteen days.

ONE ON THE UNDERTAKER.

By Mistake His Cuffs Are Put on and Buried with the Dead.

Marion, Ind.—A. E. Stuart, a local undertaker, having occasion to prepare a body for burial at the Soldiers' Home, by a mistake placed a pair of his own cuffs on the corpse. An hour or two later Stuart missed his cuffs and telephone to the man who had assisted him at the Soldiers' Home morgue. The man replied that cuffs of that description had been placed on the corpse, which was then on its way to Star City for burial.

The undertaker was chagrined at his mistake, for a valuable set of cuff buttons went with the cuffs.

GYROSCOPE AS A COMPASS.

German Naval Invention Dispenses with the Magnetic Needle.

Charlottenburg, Germany.—At a recent meeting of the League of German Naval Architects, Dr. Anschuetzke of Kiel exhibited a compass without a magnetic needle. It is in the form of a gyroscope, which, when suspended in a certain way, always adjusts itself parallel to the earth's axis.

The invention is regarded as of great importance to ironclads, where the compass needle frequently is deflected by adjacent metal.

Blames Earthworms for Cancer.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Academy of Medicine heard a new theory as to the origin of cancer. Dr. Hiram D. Walker said that seven years' experiment had proved to his satisfaction that cancer was a parasitic disease, and that the common garden worm was the source of the parasite which produced cancer. The transmission of the parasite from the worm to the human being came from the worm crawling over fresh vegetables which were afterward eaten.

Does Get Loose and Cause Runaway.
Princeton, Ind.—At a sale here, Johnson Clark, a farmer, bought a hive of bees, and as he was carrying it to his buggy the bottom dropped out and the bees with it. The bees got busy at once, alighting on the horse, stinging it and causing it to run away. Clark was caught in the lines, dragged some distance and seriously injured.

Mob Insurance, a Novelty.

London.—A genuine novelty in the way of insurance has just been introduced in England, called "mob insurance." It is taken out by merchants against possible losses through rioting or looting by mobs.

A VACATION IN EUROPE

Possibilities in the Way of Cheap Travel Abroad.

DEPENDS ON TOURIST

Trip That Will Show a Far More Interesting Europe Than One Costing Five Times as Much—A Matter of Third Class Fares and Cheap Boarding Houses.

How much money is needed for a trip abroad is a question asked frequently, when people are thinking of vacations. Like that other question as to how much is enough to marry on, it admits of many answers.

Steamship rates are suited to all pockets. It is possible to cross the ocean first class on several lines for \$50, while one line sailing from Philadelphia offers accommodations for even less. Of course the second cabins and steerage rates are much lower. Many hardy voyagers anxious to see Europe go on the cheapest tickets, so that they may have more money with which to travel on the other side.

In speaking of the question of steamship rates, then, the question narrows to the cost of board and lodging, traveling and fees, the last item impossible to omit when travelling in the Old World.

Everything depends on the manner in which the tourist lives and travels abroad. If instead of first class he takes third class railroad tickets, which will carry him over the same route and in practically the same time except that the upholstery and the companionship are less desirable, he will save a great deal more than three times the actual cost of the journey, for the difference between the first, second and third class fares is absurdly great.

The student of human nature would undoubtedly find much more interesting material by travelling in this manner than in better style, but through Ireland and on some parts of the Continent it would not be so pleasant as in England, for cleanliness of person is not one of the virtues with the masses abroad.

The great economy of travelling in Europe comes from the fact that the American tourist feels that he has no neighbors to criticize him or any particular position to live up to. He does things cheaply because they are novel and interesting, and even at a fourpence tea in London there will be a flower or two on the table and a civil girl to wait on him, so one does not feel the grind of cheapness as in New York, where an eight cent meal would mean eight cent food, surroundings and manners generally.

Pension life in Paris is delightful also, because of the same accidental civility that proves a charming surprise to the American and because of the remarkable cooking for which some of the pensions are famous, bringing persons to them as guests who would never patronize the big hotels, where everything of recent years is so like the luxurious New York establishments that the French atmosphere is entirely lost.

A woman traveller can go about Europe for a year without buying any new gowns, which is no small economy. When she gets ready to come home she can buy one or two costumes with a Paris tag. If she wishes to have something to show for her trip, but her American gowns, boots, hats, etc., are apt to look very smart, and the fact that she is travelling excuses her for the omnipresence of her shirtwaist and her absence of frills.

There are always those exclusive ones who say they prefer to stay at home rather than to travel cheaply, but there are other more daring souls who will not let difficulties stand in the way and rather enjoy the sensation of living in a fourth floor back room with a balcony that affords a broad view of Paris and the Seine.

Merely to be alive in these unfamiliar and picturesque surroundings is sufficient to a great many travellers to whom creature comforts do not count as the great good things of life. Omnibus rides are filled with strange sights and experiences, breakfasts and dinners are possible in all sorts of odd and delightful places, and flowers can be bought of the vendors on the streets for very little.

The pleasant side of life seems to be the upmost in Paris, and noise, dirt, incivility and ugliness are hidden under a gilding of beauty that, however superficial it may be, makes existence move along on well oiled grooves.

And strangely enough, it is the tourist travelling on small or moderate means who comes in contact with the real life and the real pleasure of the French capital. The great boulevards and the big hotels are merely replicas of what people see at home and prices in all the places frequented by the moneyed American are rated to satisfy the most extravagant taste.

Europe on \$500 will be a better and far more interesting Europe than that which costs the traveller five times as much, for he will be brought in contact with the working population of cities, where the philosophy of life seems to consist in making the most of everything and finding happiness in the little that one has rather than straining body and soul to the breaking point for the possession of more.

ARTS COME FROM MOTHER

Ability and Amiability Are Inherited from the Father.

Berlin, Germany.—Prof. Hays and Wernum, two of the best men of European anthropology, have published the results of an examination of "Inherited Characteristics." Their investigations have extended over thirty years and assisting them have been over 5,000 physicians.

Briefly put, the results of these minute inquiries are as follows:

The faculty of logical thought and the gift to formulate and utter thoughts have been in the great majority of cases inherited from the father rather than from the mother. The sons of forty-four out of every hundred mathematically minded fathers and of fathers with scientific gifts inherited their father's leanings. With the daughters the case was quite different, only fourteen of every hundred inclined to or took any interest in science.

The results of investigations concerning the children of attentive mothers are especially interesting. In every single case this characteristic of the mothers appeared in the sons, in not one case did it appear with the daughters.

All characteristics in the nature of kindness and general pleasantness or amiability are traceable to fathers; it rarely happened that the mother was responsible.

Coming to crime and weakness of will power, the professors point out that for these the father is generally to blame. And also inherited from the father are the predisposition to melancholy, epilepsy and weakness of mental equipment. The proportion is 90 per cent. inherited from the father and 10 per cent. from the mother's side. Hunters are the sons of their mothers, rather than of their fathers, and included are athletes, boxers, etc.

The sense of cleanliness was in all cases inherited from the mother, so also the desire for neatness and the careful treatment of the body.

In all cases of remarkable punctuality, and in all cases where the feeling of honor was highly developed, the father was the source.

Writers inherit their gifts from their fathers, not from their mothers, while the artistic faculties are the gift of mothers.

In all the thousands of cases examined only two per cent. has been discovered where apparently neither parent had any influence.

PASTORS BRAVE SHAMBLES.

Forty Preach at Stock Yards Despite Sickness Scenes.

Chicago, Ill.—Forty Protestant clergymen invaded the stock yards recently and addressed 15,000 workers.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Vance entered the beef killing room at the Armour plant as the head killer had just driven his long, keen knife into the neck of a steer. He read from the Gospel beside the quivering carcass and the killers joined with him in a hymn. At Morris & Co.'s the Rev. S. H. Weirich's sermon was punctuated with ear splitting cries from pigs hoisted on the hooks of the killing wheel, but the clergymen stuck manfully to his theme and interested butchers gave rapt attention.

DRUNKARDS POSTED UP.

That Bartenders May Know to Whom They Mustn't Sell.

Lafayette, Ind.—In their effort to reduce the destitution caused by intemperance charity workers of this city asked the saloon keepers to co-operate with them by refusing to sell liquor to men known to be neglecting their families.

The Charity Organization Society prepared lists of such men and had them posted in nearly every barroom. Bartenders were instructed by their bosses not to sell drinks to the men on the lists.

SUICIDE OF A BULL TERRIER.

The Facts and Conclusions as Reported from Indiana.

Evansville, Ind.—Mrs. Vernon Shrode gave her favorite bull terrier a whipping and for an hour the dog lay around the house and refused to notice any one.

Then it walked down to the electric railroad track, stood in front of an approaching car and was ground to pieces. Persons who witnessed the death of the dog declared that it was deliberate suicide.

Two Crops of Oats a Year.

Richmond, Va.—That Virginia farmers can grow two crops of oats each year on their land where in the past they have been able to grow only one is a valuable fact just established by a seed firm on its experimental farm. All Southern farmers can do the same say the seed men, and this fact has been demonstrated by a farmer who has sent the firm samples from his second crop of oats grown in the same year.

Americans Won't Buy Canadian Land
Winnipeg, Canada.—An auction sale of a quarter-million acres of Saskatchewan lands, advertised extensively in the western United States for weeks at a cost of \$30,000 turned out a failure. The attendance of American buyers was small.

900 Drops
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**
Prepared by **Dr. J. C. F. Fitch**
Drops of (Old Dr. J. C. F. Fitch)
Painful Stomach
Acid Stomach
Colic
Diarrhea
Indigestion
Inflammation of the Bowels
Worms
Flatulence
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.
Fac Simile Signature of
Dr. J. C. F. Fitch
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

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Dr. J. C. F. Fitch
In Use For Over

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CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

BIG OFFER

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The Great

AMERICAN FARMER

Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Leading Agricultural Journal of the Nation, Edited by an Able Corps of Writers.

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the drum of routine duties.

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Bloomburg, Pa.

The badge of honesty is on every wrapper of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery because a full list of the ingredients composing it is printed there in plain English. Forty years of experience has proven its worth as an alternative and tonic for the cure of stomach disorders and all liver ills. It builds up the run-down system as no other tonic can in which alcohol is used. The active medicinal principles of native roots such as Golden Seal and Queen's root, Stone and Mandrake root, Bloodroot and Black Cherry bark are extracted and preserved by the use of chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet which tells of well-recognized medical authorities such as Drs. Bartholow, King, Seudder, Coe and Ellingwood that these curative can be depended upon for their curative action in all weak states of the stomach, accompanied by indigestion or dyspepsia as well as in all "wasting diseases" where there is no loss of flesh and gradual running down of the system.

There is no use in any man in Union county dreaming of being a successful politician if he is too proud to beg and too honest to steal, says *The Lewisburg Journal*.

Only a wealthy man can get truly eloquent on the advantage of poverty.—*Florida Times-Union*.

SHAKE OFF THE GRIP of your old enemy, Nasal Catarrh, by using Ely's Cream Balm. Then will all the swelling and soreness be driven out of the tender, inflamed membranes. The fits of sneezing will cease and the discharge as offensive to others as to yourself, will be stopped when the causes that produce it are removed. Cleanliness, comfort and renewed health by the use of Cream Balm. Sold by all druggists for 50 cents, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

The trouble with an elastic conscience is that it is apt to fly back and sting you.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. F. Fitch*

MOTTO IS: BACK TO THE LAND

European Treatment of the Problem of the Unemployed and the Results Attained.

VARIOUS METHODS OF RELIEF.

There are Three General Classes, the Employable, the Unemployable and the Vagrant.—Public Bureaus Have Grown Rapidly in Number.

Berlin, Germany.—In their treatment of the problem European countries usually recognize three general classes of unemployed—the employable, the unemployable and the vagrant, the incorrigible or more or less vicious. The principal agency everywhere for dealing with the employable is the employment bureau, private and public, but colonization and various efforts to get men "back to the land" in their home countries is also important.

Public employment bureaus in Germany have grown rapidly in the last twenty years in numbers and efficiency. In a recent year, for example, according to an official report, there were in Germany over 400 public employment bureaus, finding places in that year for some 550,000 persons. In France also the public bureau became very important, the laws in 1904 making the maintenance of such bureaus compulsory in all towns of 10,000 or more.

In Great Britain a means of relief for the trades union man out of work which has been developed to great proportions is the trade union out-of-work benefit.

In the Ghent system the trade union out-of-work benefit is supplemented by the addition of sums contributed by the municipal or communal, or in some cases the provincial or general government.

This system has been largely developed throughout Belgium and has spread to other countries, notably France. In Switzerland the attempts to establish a system of insurance against unemployment have attracted much attention, though they cannot be said to have been successful.

Great Britain, Germany and France have furnished valuable experience in the management of temporary relief works. In Germany and, to a less extent, in France, the provision of municipal relief works have come to be general in the larger cities during the winter season.

In Germany, Switzerland and Austria "home shelters" are organized into a general system of homes or hotels for workingmen travelling in search of work in all the larger cities and towns. Here workingmen can find lodging for a night or two by paying a small sum, or, if unable to pay, by doing a little work in the morning. These are in all cases private institutions, maintained in many cases by trade unions or not infrequently religious societies.

Connected with these home shelters there has been developed, particularly in southern Germany and a few other portions of the German empire, a system of smaller relief stations under government administration or support. These relief stations are already organized in many portions of the empire in such numbers as to be within walking distance of each other and all are connected by telephone.

A workman travelling in search of work can go from shelter to shelter and at every point learn in which direction he can look for work with the most hope of success. If unable to pay for his shelter he is required to work in the morning and travel in the afternoon, and the time he can stay at any one shelter is strictly limited. Legislation has been enacted in Prussia looking to the establishment of this system all over that kingdom. In the Cantons of Switzerland, which have accepted the system, and in considerable portions of Germany, tramps and irresponsible vagrants have largely disappeared from the community.

Waits 25 Years for Bride.

Richmond, Ind.—The marriage of Miss Alice Davenport, aged thirty-five, to William Toney, forty-five years old, of Charter Oak, does not tell the whole story.

They were children together and became engaged, but the marriage was prevented by the objections of the girl's parents, who did not believe young Toney capable of supporting a wife. Toney decided to make his fortune and Miss Davenport had promised to wait for him. After twenty-five years he returned to claim his bride.

Not Hurt by Prohibition Wave.

Washington, D. C.—The wave of prohibition which has spread over the country apparently has had little effect on consumption of alcoholic liquors and spirituous drinks, according to the internal revenue receipts.

New Rifle Record in Army.

Mobile, Ala.—The Seventy-fifth United States Artillery Company at Fort Morgan made new records for the fort with 12-inch rifles. Out of ten shots, eight hits were made on a target six miles off the fort in the Gulf of Mexico.

SEA REVEALS PHATE HOARD.

Portuguese Fishing Village Eastern coast of Atlantic Ocean. Many houses have been uninhabited in the last few years and have had to be abandoned. Sometimes big slices of dry land slip off into the Atlantic on a stormy night and the people wake up to find all landmarks changed.

This is what happened a couple of weeks ago in a tale. The waves washed far in over the upland and carried away vast masses of the upper soil, leaving the shelving beach a couple of hundred feet wider than it had ever been before. A fisherman walking along the edge of the strand saw something glistening in the slope and rooting it out of the ground found it was an ancient silver cup. He dug some more and found quantities of scattered gold and silver coins.

When the news got around the village the whole population turned out to dig. They found still more money all dating back to the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries. There were rings and brooches, crucifixes and jeweled chalices, jeweled sword handles and table plate. Nobody knows just how much the treasure amounted to, since the fisherfolk hid it as fast as they secured it, and when official inquiries were made every one denied his own share.

They are still digging, however, and an occasional find is made. The sea seems to have broken up the cache and distributed its contents over many acres of beach. Objects are picked up as far as low water mark, and some are doubtless washed back from time to time from deep water. It is believed that the treasure represents plunder from Spanish coast towns. It is said that long ago there were numerous bands of Portuguese coast pirates which committed depredations on a considerable scale both afloat and ashore and when Portugal was at peace with Spain they were obliged to be very careful and hide their plunder. From time to time other hoards of the same sort have been discovered. When this collection was buried, no doubt, the spot was far enough from the water's edge to be regarded as safe for all time.

A Muff Bed.

A man who saw on a sign the words "Muff Beds" and imagined that a muff bed must be something to sleep in, a brother or cousin or other more or less distant relation of the sleeping bag such as explorers carry with them, found upon inquiry that his imagination had carried him very far from the truth; that the muff bed is in fact, not a bed at all, but a trade name for the inner part of a muff—in short, the part you put your hands in. The muff is made of a double walled bag made of cylindrical or other shape, according to the style of muff, and stuffed with down, the quality and quantity of the down depending on the character of the muff. The making of muff beds is a business by itself. Some of them are sold to the farmers in the simplest form, just the bag or bag stuffed with down, the inner lining in the silk or satin lining when he puts on the fur. Others are made with the silk or satin inner lining attached, to be finished up when the fur is to be put on, like many other things, muff beds must be made in advance to have them ready, and so there are now being manufactured many muff beds that will in due time be made up into muffs to be sold next winter. There is at least one concern in New York that makes a specialty of muff beds and turns out many thousands of them annually.

A Texas Cyclone Yarn.

E. F. Turner of Hamilton county said: I was riding horseback across the country and passed through the town of Meridian where I took dinner. After dinner I started toward Waco, and had a hard time on account of high water.

"At about 5.30 p. m. I was a few miles from Clifton, when I found a cyclone chasing me, and I galloped away from it as fast as my horse could carry me. Presently I found that it had passed me and I sat on the brow of a hill and watched its course. It was carrying along much debris and when it struck the Bosque river it sucked up all the water, leaving the bed of the river practically empty. It crossed the Bosque obliquely and the water it took out of the bed of the stream was carried upward in a column which appeared to me about 500 feet high. The most remarkable part of the phenomenon was that it had torn up by the roots a big tree and the tree was on top of the column of water waving like a plume. When the column of water broke the tree went sailing on and fell about a quarter of a mile from where it was taken up.—Dallas News.

An optimist strikes out the first two letters from "impossible" and then starts in to prove it.

The right ear is generally larger than the left.

LEG GRAFTED ON MAIMED DOG

Within Three Weeks Wound Showed Only a Scar. Readily Assumed Normal Control.

POSSIBLE WITH HUMAN BEINGS.

Knee Joint of Dead Man Replaces Diseased One of Patient.—Some of the Wonders of Experimental Surgery Revealed.

Philadelphia.—The wonders of experimental surgery accomplished at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City, were outlined before the American Philosophical Society in much greater detail than they have ever before been given to the public.

Among the latest achievements of science described by Dr. Alexis Carrel, who has accomplished many of the most difficult experiments at the Rockefeller Institute, was the transplanting of one dog's leg onto another dog's body.

The fox terrier patient readily assumed normal control of the new leg, which was taken from a dead dog, and within three weeks, the wound showed only a scar and the dog was up and around.

The transplanting of cats' kidneys into other cats, even after the organs have been in cold storage sixty days, has proved entirely successful. Human arteries and jugular veins have been interchanged, and the patients haven't been able to tell the difference.

Application of the experiments performed on dogs and cats to the rejuvenation of ailing humanity is, in the announced opinion of Dr. Carrel, entirely possible.

Dr. W. W. Keen, who presided, said such operations as the replacement of a diseased kidney with a normal one would be less intricate than the same operation in a cat or dog on account of the size of the organs.

The chief obstacle to the practical application of this new surgery, said Dr. Keen, would be to find a healthy organ when wanted.

"Perhaps," said Dr. Keen, "when a healthy man is killed or where a man dies from some disease which does not affect the kidneys it will be possible to extract the kidneys immediately after death and keep them in cold storage until it is possible to operate upon some one suffering from an incurable kidney trouble."

"What has been done in the case of the kidney it is reasonable to believe will be found feasible in the case of the other organs of the body."

Already the knee joint from the leg of a dead man has been used to replace the injured joint of a living person.

A woman too weak to undergo a major operation has had her arteries joined to those of her husband, and with the added strength of her husband's circulation and heart action has successfully undergone the shock of the surgeon's knife and survived an operation under which she would have otherwise died.

A little baby was born with blood so thin and devitalized that the blood vessels would not contain it. Dr. Carrel joined the arteries of the father to those of the child, and in an instant the form of the infant became revitalized, and within a few hours the dying infant fell asleep and awoke a healthy, normal child.

Dr. Carrel explained that to accomplish the transplantation of organs the surgeon must keep the tissues of the organ alive, after it is cut from the body, until he is ready to re-graft it on a new organism, and immediately upon transplanting must re-establish the circulation by joining the blood vessels in some manner.

He said he found that an artery could be kept alive for sixty days and substituted for the artery of a living animal. An artery kept more than sixty days was absolutely dead and when transplanted resulted in the death of the animal," Dr. Carrel continued.

"I have replaced the abdominal arteries of a cat with the carotid arteries of a dog. Once, when I received a human leg from a New York Hospital, I kept the arteries twenty-four days in a refrigerator and then put them into a dog."

35 Years to Pay \$1 Debt.

Portland, Ore.—John Caples, of Forest Grove, has received a remittance of \$2 from a man living in a small town in Washington in payment of a grocery bill contracted thirty-five years ago when Mr. Caples conducted a grocery store in the town from which the money was received. He sold the man a dollar's worth of goods, but never received the money, and when he came to Oregon several years ago charged the account against that of profit and loss.

The delinquent creditor remitted double the amount of the original debt, explaining that he desired to make amends for the delay.

Gets 475 Pounds of Gold Coin.

St. Paul, Minn.—Dr. T. E. V. Appleby was paid \$175,600 in gold in settlement of all claims by him against the estate of his late wife, Cornelia Day Wilder Appleby. The payment weighed 475 pounds.

A Clean Man

Outside cleanliness is less than half the battle. A man may scrub himself a dozen times a day, and still be unclean. Good health means cleanliness not only outside, but inside. It means a clean stomach, clean bowels, clean blood, a clean liver, and new, clean, healthy tissues. The man who is clean in this way will look it and act it. He will work with energy and think clean, clear, healthy thoughts.

He will never be troubled with liver, lung, stomach or blood disorders. Dyspepsia and indigestion originate in unclean stomachs. Blood diseases are found where there is unclean blood. Consumption and bronchitis mean unclean lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

prevents these diseases. It makes a man's insides clean and healthy. It cleans the digestive organs, makes pure, clean blood, and clean, healthy flesh.

It restores tone to the nervous system, and cures nervous exhaustion and prostration. It contains no alcohol or habit-forming drugs. Constipation is the most unclean uncleanliness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure it. They never gripe. Easy to take as candy.

ANIMALS WORKED FOR CHARITY

Winings of Horse Races That Built Hospitals and Helped Poor.

The King of Sweden recently told a story of King Edward's charitable propensities. Just before the race for the Derby which the King's horse Diamond Jubilee carried off, his Royal Highness—as he then was—was watching the horses proceeding to the starting post. Suddenly, turning to the King of Sweden, who was with him, he said, "I am most especially anxious to win to-day."

"Why?" inquired the King.

"Because," was the answer, "I always give the Princess whatever amount my success happens to bring me. With the stake money of the last Derby I won the Princess provided 1,700 poor boys with a complete outfit—clothes, underlines, boots and all necessities—and stamped on each article was 'From your friend the Prince.'"

The Duchess of Portland some time ago presented to her husband a very handsome blotting book of Russian leather heavily mounted in silver. On the mountings are engraved the names of all the races won by that extraordinary racer Donovan. In 1889 Donovan won the Derby and the St. Leger, besides the Newmarket Stakes and many other important races. The total sum won by Donovan during his racing career amounted to £70,000, and the whole of this large fortune the Duke gave to his wife for the purpose of building almshouses for widows of the Duke's tenants and a cottage hospital for the neighborhood.

Baron Hirsch was another great turflite most of whose winnings went to charity. During his lifetime he spent more than £50,000 of turf winnings on charity. All the winnings of La Fleche, amounting in all to £24,585, were devoted to various charities.

Dogs have done much for charity. The record in this direction is held by Tim, the famous Airedale terrier which belonged to Mr. Bush the Great Western Inspector at Paddington. For more than ten years before his death, Tim trotted from train to train inviting donations to the Railway Servants' Widows and Orphans Fund. The total of his collections exceeded £800. The dog always knew when royalties were about to travel. He would sit down on the edge of the carpet laid on the platform and refuse to move until he had had something added to his hoard. On five separate occasions Queen Victoria placed a sovereign in his box, and many times the King has done the same. Mr. W. W. Astor gave Tim his record present—a check for £200—on the occasion of the coming of age of his son.

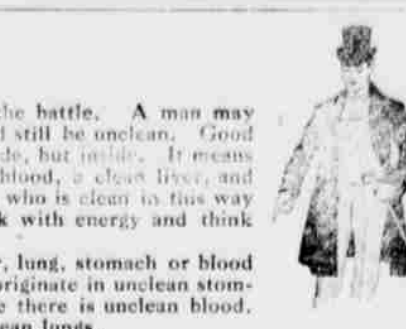
Other animals, too, have indirectly contributed to the cause of charity. At Amersham, in Buckinghamshire, the superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school adopted a novel expedient of raising money for the Congo mission. He distributed among his scholars a number of young rabbits. These they had to fatten at home, and when fit for market, the creatures were sold, the proceeds going to the mission.

At Frieth, near Marlow, a pig raised no less than £7 for charitable purposes. It was raffled for and then given back by the winner and sold again. In a Lancashire town a local butcher presented a handsome young pig to a bazaar on condition that a church member got up in frock coat and silk hat should drive it through the village. The procession caused great amusement and a collection realized more than £3.

Japanese Treasure Story.

A highly respected man of old family had a "chamber of secrecy" in his house which the sanitary authorities one day insisted on entering. Beneath the floor the servants found a large antiquated earthen pot, which was at once taken to the master, Kiyama, who opened it in expectation of finding something, but true to his anticipations the pot was filled with ancient gold coins. His joy was unbounded. The valuable find evidently an intended gift of his forefathers, was carefully deposited in the family shrine, to which sake and other offerings were made in profound obedience to the memory of the good ancestors who left such a splendid gift to posterity. A banquet was given on the following evening in honor of the auspicious event, to which several friends and neighbors were invited. Here a curio dealer began to inspect the coins to

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A Handy Reference.

The following testimonial was given to a servant girl: "This is to certify that the bearer has been in my service one year less eleven months. During this time I found her to be diligent at the back door, temperate at her work, prompt at excuses, amiable toward young gentlemen, faithful to her sweethearts, and honest when everything was safe under lock and key.—Sphere.

Philadelphia Philosophy.

The trouble with one-sided people is that they seldom look on the bright side.

Many a philanthropist gives to charity and takes it off his wife's allowance.

The fool at least has the satisfaction of knowing that he has plenty of company.

Any detective will tell you that a person who is freckled can be easily spotted.

No, Maude, dear; we should not advise you to go to a chiropodist for corn on the ear.—Philadelphia Record.

Old Cannon a Clock Weight.

The most unique clock weight in Maine is that of the Baptist Church at Cherryfield, an old smooth bore cannon. The cannon was one of the old smooth bore type and was brought by Gleason R. Campbell from Boston on one of the return trips of lumber vessels. It was brought to fire salutes at the stirring days of the civil war at hand. After announcing many Union victories during the war, at the surrender of Lee in 1865, it was taken out for a final and great salute. Robert I. Willey, a soldier of the war, who was at home on furlough was in charge of the cannon, and through some mismanagement a preliminary discharge of the gun threw Mr. Willey high in the air, filled his face with powder and tore one arm off close at the shoulder. The old gun was then spiked by the angry citizens and did no more salute service. When the Second Baptist Church was built in 1873, a weight being wanted for the clock, the old gun was used. For 30 years it did clock duty, until 1903, when it once more received a baptism of fire and fell in the ruins of the church conflagration that December. When the new clock was installed in the new church building in 1905, once more the old cannon mounted the tower to do clock duty.—Kennebec Journal.

Tourist and the High Priced Candles

A tourist was shown to a room in a hotel at Brussels, where he found twenty candles stuck in a chandelier. As it was dark the attendant lighted them all; but the guest had been in Continental hotels before and made him put them out immediately. This was of no avail, however. In his bill the next day he found them charged, "Twenty candles, 10 francs." The tourist thereupon went back to his room and took out all the candles, wrapped each one in paper and put them into his pocket.

When he was about to leave the house he found the servants drawn up in two lines in the hall, ten men servants on one side, ten maid servants on the other, all smiling and ready for the expected tip. Then he drew out his package and distributed the candles one to each. "Allez-moi, monsieur," he said with a bow, "permettez-moi de vous remercier." They were very superior candles. I assure you; I paid half a franc apiece for them," and he left them all staring at the candles in their hands like so many altar boys.—From Tit-Bits.

A good heart, like a good colt, will stand breaking and lose no spirit by it.

DR. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS.

Directions with each Vial in Five Languages. English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French.

- | No. | FOR | Price |
|-----|---|-------|
| 1. | Fever, Congestions, Inflammations. | 25 |
| 2. | Worms, Worm Fever, or Worm Disease. | 25 |
| 3. | Colic, Cramping and Wakefulness of Infants. | 25 |
| 4. | Diarrhea, of Children and Adults. | 25 |
| 5. | Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic. | 25 |
| 6. | Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis. | 25 |
| 7. | Headache, Faceache, Neuralgia. | 25 |
| 8. | Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo. | 25 |
| 9. | Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach. | 25 |
| 10. | Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis. | 25 |
| 11. | Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas. | 25 |
| 12. | Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains. | 25 |
| 13. | Fever and Ague, Malaria. | 25 |
| 14. | Piles, Blind or Bleeding, External, Internal. | 25 |
| 15. | Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes. | 25 |
| 16. | Catarh, Influenza, Cold in Head. | 25 |
| 17. | Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough. | 25 |
| 18. | Ashma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing. | 25 |
| 19. | Kidney Disease, Gravel, Calculi. | 25 |
| 20. | Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness. | 1.00 |
| 21. | Sore Mouth, Fever Sore or Canker. | 25 |
| 22. | Urinary Incontinence, Watery Urine. | 25 |
| 23. | Sore Throat, Quinsy and Diphtheria. | 25 |
| 24. | Chronic Constipation, Headaches. | 25 |
| 25. | Grippe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds. | 25 |

A small bottle of Pleasant Pellets, fits the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Medical Book sent free. HUMPHREY'S HOME MEDICINE CO., Corner William and Ann Streets, New York.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1, 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Esby, Alameda, Lin Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:
A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.
P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00.
Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 2 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

*From Power House.

*Saturday night only.

P. R. R. Connection.

Wm. Terwilliger, Superintendent.

Bloomburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1905, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Bloomburg D. L. & W.	9:00	2:25	4:15	6:08
Bloomburg P. & R.	9:02	2:27	4:17	6:10
Paper Mill	9:14	2:39	4:29	6:20
Light Street	9:18	2:43	4:33	6:24
Orangeville	9:26	2:51	4:41	6:32
Forks	9:36	3:01	4:51	6:42
Zaners	9:49	3:14	5:04	6:55
Stillwater	9:48	3:13	5:03	6:54
Benton	9:56	3:21	5:11	7:02
Edson	10:04	3:29	5:19	7:10
Coles Creek	10:03	3:28	5:18	7:09
Laubachs	10:08	3:33	5:23	7:14
Grass Mere Park	10:10	3:35	5:25	7:16
Central	10:15	3:40	5:30	7:21
Jamison City	10:18	3:43	5:33	7:24

SOUTHWARD.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
minon City.....	5:50	10:48	4:55	7:00	11:34
ntal.....	5:53	10:51	4:58	7:03	11:47
ass Mere Park.....	6:01	11:00	5:06	7:12	11:55
ubachs.....	6:03	11:02	5:08	7:14	11:57
les Creek.....	6:12	11:10	5:17	7:22	12:05
Edson.....	6:14	11:12	5:19	7:24	12:07
Benton.....	6:18	11:16	5:23	7:28	12:11
Stillwater.....	6:28	11:26	5:33	7:38	12:21
Zaners.....	6:35	11:33	5:40	7:45	12:28
Forks.....	6:39	11:37	5:44	7:49	12:32
Orangeville.....	6:50	11:48	5:55	8:00	12:43
Light Street.....	7:00	11:58	6:05	8:10	12:53
Paper Mill.....	7:05	11:53	6:10	8:15	12:58
om, P. R. & L.....	7:20	12:10	6:00	8:25	2:16
om, P. R. & L. W.....	7:20	12:10	6:00	8:25	2:16

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital \$100,000 Undivided Profits \$30,000 Surplus \$150,000.

First National Bank,
OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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THURSDAY DECEMBER 17, 1908.

JOHN G. McHENRY.

May Head the Next Gubernatorial
Race.

Philadelphia Record Says He Cannot With-
draw Himself From Favorable Con-
sideration.

The Philadelphia Record says editorially: "Mindful of the way Representative John G. McHenry swept the Sixteenth Congress district at the late election in despite of the Republican tidal wave, his friends are pushing his name to the front as the right man for governor of the state. Mr. McHenry discourages this movement." The Bloomsburg Mail, speaking for him says: "Mr. McHenry is not unmindful of the honor which the mere mention of his name in that connection implies. He doesn't underestimate the compliment that is bestowed upon him. But he feels that his present obligations to the public require him to give his undivided attention to his Congressional duties, and that encouraging a movement which might divert some of his energies into another channel would be something in the nature of recreancy. He has found Legislative work agreeable and adapted himself to it, and feels that he owes his constituents his best efforts." Discussion of the next Democratic candidacy may be premature. But Mr. McHenry can not withdraw himself from favorable consideration. Anyway, the office should seek the man and not the man the office. Mr. McHenry has built himself a reputation as a wide-awake citizen, as a deserving and conscientious representative, and as a pushing and popular candidate before the people that will keep him in front view."

Will Get Better Clothes.

The tariff committee has announced a further continuance of its hearings. There is no telling just what kind of a tariff bill will be presented, much less what kind of a bill will be passed after it has been debated and amended, but there is strong hope among tariff reformers that there will be large additions to the free list in the way of raw material, such as wool, hides, lumber and coal. It is well known that we cannot have the best woolen fabrics made in this country because the finest fleeces of Australia and South America go to the looms of England and Germany and France, while American manufacturers, on account of high tariff, are obliged to eke out their scanty supply of wool with cotton and shoddy.—*Johnston Democrat.*

The citizens of Montgomery, Lycoming county, want a new bridge across the West Branch of the Susquehanna and they are making themselves heard in advocating its erection by the county. A jury of viewers have recommended the erection of the bridge at a cost of \$120,000 and a score of the principal citizens of the town have been at Williamsport this week trying to convince the Grand Jury that the bridge ought to be built.

A Minority's Power.

Everybody probably has heard of the stubborn juryman, who stood out against his eleven colleagues until one by one, they came to his understanding of the case and rendered a unanimous verdict, according to his judgment. If the truth were known, that occurrence is more apt to be the rule than the exception. And it may be accepted as a token of the power of a minority. Not that it is stubbornness alone that wins the battle. Quite frequently, perhaps oftener, the minority is right and the majority is not.

It is not supposed for one little instant that the minority in the House of Representatives can be compared to the stubborn juror, nor that, under existing circumstances, it could obtain the results attributed to him. Nevertheless, the Democratic minority in the House would do well to keep the comparison in mind against that time when it shall not be a minority. Much can be accomplished through unity of action on their part, by fidelity to the principles they represent; in short, by comporting themselves as though they were not outnumbered by the enemy. Congressman Clark, on his election to the leadership, made clear to his colleagues what might be expected of them during the forthcoming session. In effect, it spelled "unity," all in capital letters.

Let the minority not forget that it represents a great political party. May it and its leaders be found always working in conjunction and with perfect harmony for the best interests of the whole people.

Pittsburg Post.

Ban on Hides.

Due To Prevalence Of Cattle Plague.

The State Live Stock Sanitary Board Monday morning issued a rule that no hides may be shipped out of counties which are under quarantine for the foot-and-mouth disease, unless the hides have been disinfected under supervision of an agent of the board. Application for an agent to oversee such disinfection or for permits to move cattle, on highways in infected counties, must be made either at Harrisburg or at the branch offices in Lancaster, Danville and Norristown. At the headquarters of the board yesterday morning it was stated that Clinton, Montour, Union, Northumberland and Snyder counties were pretty well cleaned up and that satisfactory progress was being made in all counties but Montgomery and Lancaster, where new cases had developed. As these cases were easily traced and precautions taken no apprehension is felt. The new cases were discovered in herds near Columbia and Lancaster and the cattle will be killed at once and premises disinfected.

Something to Think About.

Federal expenditures 1878, \$135,000,000.
Federal expenditures, 1908, \$638,000,000.

These figures are given by Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, excluding for purposes of comparison interest on the public debt, but including pensions and many public works. They are intended to show the increase in ordinary expenditures.

In the thirty years from 1878 to 1908 the population of the country increased about 85 per cent. and the national wealth, based on Governmental statistics, 185 per cent., whilst the cost of government—not counting extraordinary expenses—advanced nearly 400 per cent.

How long can the nation keep up this gait without incurring distress and inviting disaster? Even as "a billion-dollar country" have we not passed the limit of prudence in current outlay?—*Record.*

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1908

While Washington is crowded with important conventions including an organization called "Congress" and while both the President and the President-elect are in the city making speeches and while the air is surcharged with the discussion of policies of great import to the future of the nation, the greatest difficulty is not to find something to write about, but to know what to select.

Both the President and Mr. Taft were at the meeting of the Conservation Congress at the Belasco Theatre, where only those who held tickets of invitations were admitted. Mr. Taft presided and was introduced as the President-elect. He denied that he was President-elect or had any official position. Being a strict constructionist and a lawyer, he knows that the formality of a vote by the Republican electors is necessary before he can be called the President-elect. President Roosevelt, disclaiming prophecy, said that he would venture to say who would be President-elect and referred to himself as the setting sun.

The President's message to Congress is looked upon in the light of a valedictory, though it would be a rash man who would say that this is the last appearance of President Roosevelt in the way of a message. It is quite probable that he will send Congress two or three more valedictories before the fourth of March. Members of Congress, it is said, are much stirred up over this valedictory in which the President was not eulogistic, or as they think, even respectful to the legislative branch. The message is the most remarkable of the many that the President has sent to Congress and the paragraph which I will venture to quote, is sure to be very widely discussed and will probably be the basis of important legislation during the months or years that the President is in the Antipodes and the executive office is in the hands of the man chosen to carry out, as far as a President may, the Rooseveltian program.

"The danger to American democracy lies not in the least in the concentration of administrative power in responsible and accountable hands. It lies in having the power insufficiently concentrated, so that no one can be held responsible to the people for its use. Concentrated power is palpable, visible, responsible, easily reached, quickly held to account. Power scattered through many administrators, many legislators, many men who work behind and through legislators and administrators, is impalpable, is unseen, is irresponsible, cannot be reached, cannot be held to account. Democracy is in peril wherever the administration of political power is scattered among a variety of men who work in secret, whose very names are unknown to the common people. It is not in peril from any man who derives authority from the people, who exercises it in sight of the people, and who is from time to time compelled to give an account of its exercise to the people."

There has been much serious talk over the alleged irreconcilable difference between Speaker Cannon, the sardonic ruler of the House of Representatives, and Judge Taft, the President to be, on the subject of the tariff which, although it will not come up formally until the special session is called, is nevertheless a subject of very serious consideration. And well it may be, for the revenues of the nation are falling off at the rate of eleven millions of dollars a month and at the end of the fiscal year is expected to show a deficiency of at least a hundred million of dollars. Internal Revenue, which has been largely derived from taxes on spirituous liquors, has notably and even astonishingly decreased in the last year, owing it is said to the temperance wave which is sweeping the country. 'Tis true 'tis glorious; and glorious 'tis, 'tis true! And the country might well afford to lose a hundred millions of dollars a month, in such a cause. A small tax on bank checks, matches, high-heeled shoes and merry widow hats, will easily recoup the Government for any tax

it may lose through a smaller consumption of whiskey. But to return to the tariff difference between Speaker Cannon and Mr. Taft. One reason for the falling off of the revenues is the unsettled condition of the tariff. Importers are hesitating to bring goods into this country until the tariff on importations is settled and the Government is losing a great deal from decreased customs. There is a report this morning that Speaker Cannon and Mr. Taft have had an interview that lasted nearly two hours, at the residence of Miss Macel Boardman, where the Tafts are guests during their stay in Washington. The tariff was the subject discussed and it is said that a mutually satisfactory understanding was established between them. Miss Boardman, it will be remembered, is the lady who accompanied the Tafts two years ago on their trip to the Philippines and to China, at the same time that the President's daughter (now Mrs. Longworth) made the tour of the world.

Corrupt Practices Act Under Fire.

The constitutionality of the Corrupt Practices Act of 1906 has been brought squarely before the Superior Court in the arguments of ex-Attorney General W. U. Hensel, counsel for Judge Harry O. Bechtel of Schuylkill County, and of Cyrus G. Derr, who represented citizens of that county who are endeavoring to have Judge Bechtel's election set aside on the ground that funds provided by him were used to corrupt the voters. The argument was an appeal from the Schuylkill County Court, which held that the election of Judge Bechtel was entirely regular and dismissed the petitioners, placing the costs on them.

In endeavoring to have the appeal quashed, ex-Attorney General Hensel argued that the Corrupt Practices Act, passed by the Legislature on March 5, 1906, was without constitutional warrant, as in the call for the special session of the Legislature, issued by Governor Pennypacker, there was no provision for the regulation of election expenses as set forth in this act. Although, in addition to Mr. Hensel, Judge Bechtel was represented by a strong array of counsel from Schuylkill county, including his father, ex-Judge Oliver P. Bechtel, County Solicitor A. W. Schalk, ex-Congressman James B. Reilly, of Pottsville, and James J. Bell and Martin M. Burke, of Shendoan, the appellee rested his entire case on the constitutionality of the act.

CONTENTION OF THE CITIZENS.

Cyrus G. Derr, of Reading, who made the chief argument for the appellants, took broader grounds. He said it would be preposterous to set aside the act of 1906 on the technicality raised by Judge Bechtel's counsel, and that to do so would be virtually to say that it was constitutional for a candidate seeking the high office of Judge to purchase his election by the corruption and bribery of voters. He held that the evidence established the fact that large sums of money had been advanced to liquor dealers in Schuylkill county by Judge Bechtel before the election, regarding which no proper account had been filed according to the terms of the act, and the question whether a candidate could turn over money for election purposes to persons not required under the act to file an account, and thereby escape responsibility for this agent's manner of disbursing the money.

Should the Superior Court decide to uphold the constitutionality of the act of March 5, 1906, it has the power to order a re-hearing of the Bechtel case on its merits.

LAW ATTACKED IN OTHER APPEAL.

Similar questions involving the Corrupt Practices act of 1906 were raised before the Superior Court in the appeal from the Monroe County Court in the matter of the nomination expense account of Eugene Kinney, State Representative-elect. His account was referred to the auditor, who found it correct and was sustained by the Court below. In appealing to the Superior Court, the Petitioners asked for a ruling on the question: Are expenditures by candidates during a campaign for treating voters to cigars, beer and whisky illegal? The Court held both the Bechtel and Kinney cases under advisement.

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FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office. Mrs. John S. Bradley, Mrs. Michael O'Reilly, Robert Bangs, Clayton Remley, Mr. T. H. Hahn, Miss Florence Wistner, Cards Miss Edith Allen, Miss Cora Hagenbuch, Mr. J. J. Becker, Mr. Ed Long, Miss Edith Cooke, Mr. Joe E. Stothard, Miss Laura Devine, Miss Anna Wats.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

Chas. P. Elwell announces that he will be pleased to receive all former pupils on violin and piano, as well as new ones. Latest and best methods.

Terms strictly cash by the lesson or month. Address Hotel Hilday, Bloomsburg, or call up on Bell 'phone any afternoon between 1 and 2.

Every hill has its valley.—French

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Ingredients: Sulphur, Glycerin, Quinin, Sodium Chloride, Capsicum, Sage, Alcohol, Water, Perfume.

Anything injurious here? Ask your doctor.
Anything of merit here? Ask your doctor.
Will it stop falling hair? Ask your doctor.
Will it destroy dandruff? Ask your doctor.

Does not Color the Hair

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

XMAS AT EVANS' SHOE STORE

As Christmas Hints nothing is more practical
nor welcome than

A Nice Pair of Regal Shoes for Men.

Prices \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Men's Holiday House Slippers, Warm Lined,
in Leather, Velvet or Felt.

Rubbers for all Members of Family.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1908

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa.,
as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Jacob Geisinger of Forks was a
visitor to town on Monday.

C. E. Geffer has been reappointed
Postmaster at Catawissa.

The college students will soon be
home for the Christmas vacation.

William Ipher, one of Benton
township's prominent citizens, was
in town on Monday.

Governor Stuart will be invited
to be present at the dedication of
the P. O. S. of A. Orphanage at
Millville, which will probably be
on next Memorial Day.

Mrs. Mary Hopper, widow of
the late William Hopper, died at
her home in Almeda Monday after-
noon, aged sixty-eight years.
She had been ill for a year.

Deputy Sheriff Maust last week
took a young man named Veits to
Fort Slocum, N. Y. The young
man had deserted from the army,
and was captured at Briarcliff.

Every Woman Will Be Interested.

There has recently been discovered an
effective, pleasant herb cure for women's
troubles. It is the only
cure for all women's troubles.
It is the only
cure for all women's troubles.
It is the only
cure for all women's troubles.

Charles N. Hartman of Danville,
was arrested on Saturday for des-
ertion from the United States
Navy, two years ago. He was a
coal passer on the U. S. S. Maine.

Hon. William H. Berry delivered
an address to the Young Men's
Christian Association of Danville
on Sunday afternoon. He was in-
troduced by Hon. W. T. Cressy.
His theme was "The Brotherhood
of Man."

A. H. Bloom has resigned as
treasurer of the Luzerne County
Trust Company at Wilkes-Barre.
The report that he will move to
New York is incorrect, as he in-
tends to engage in other business
in Wilkes-Barre.

Dr. S. B. Arment, State Health
officer for this district, addressed
the students in the Medical Prepara-
tory Department at the Normal
School last Thursday afternoon, on
the subject of tuberculosis. It was
a very instructive and interesting
discourse.

Washington, Pennsylvania, had
the first crematory erected in the
United States. The first crema-
tion took place 32 years ago. On
December 6, 1877, the remains of
Baron de Palm were reduced to
ashes in the crematory built by
Dr. F. J. LeMoine on Gallows
Hill, south of that town. In all,
42 bodies have been cremated
there, the last having been that of
M. Compton, a resident of East
Washington, who died in 1901.
The LeMoine heirs withdrew the
local crematory from public use in
1881, and since that time only four
bodies have been burned there, the
LeMoine heirs believing that the
purpose for which their father
erected it, that of turning the at-
tention of the world toward crema-
tion, instead of inhumation, had
been well served and that newer
and more modern crematories had
been erected. Today there are 30
crematories in the United States,
one in San Francisco having an
average of over three incinerations
a day.

Albra W. Baker, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

DISEASES OF CHILDREN A SPECIALTY

Corner of Third and West Sts.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hours:—Until 10 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to

3 p. m. Both Telephones.

5-7-6m

The Mailing of Holiday Gifts.

A Number of Suggestions to Those Who Will
Use the Mails at Christmas Time.

To aid those who are desirous of
sending out Christmas packages
and who are not familiar with the
various classifications, the follow-
ing valuable suggestions and postal
rates are given:

4th class, merchandise—1 cent an

oz. or fraction.

3rd class, printed matter or

books—2 oz. for 1 cent or fraction.

2nd class, newspapers, periodi-

cals—4 oz. for 1 cent.

1st class, written matter, letters

sealed or unsealed—2 cents an oz.

or fraction.

It is well to remember that no
writing is allowable in 3d or 4th
class matter, but such inscriptions
as "Merry Christmas," "Happy
New Year," "With best wishes,"
together with the name of the
sender may be written on a card
and enclosed therewith in 3d or
4th class matter. The limit of
weight of a package is 4 pounds.

It is urged very strongly that all
packages be sent by registered
mail, especially during the busy
holiday season, in order to provide
against loss. The registry fee is
eight cents in addition to the pos-
tage.

DURING FARMER'S WEEK.

The Horticultural Department of
the School of Agriculture at the
Pennsylvania State College has se-
cured a fine exhibit of apples for
instructional purposes during
Farmers' Week, Dec. 30, to Jan. 6.
Many counties in Pennsylvania and
several other states are represented.
Take a half dozen of your best
round apples with you for com-
parison.

The Dairy Husbandry Depart-
ment will hold its regular bi-monthly
butter scoring exhibit during
Farmers' Week. Creamery and
farm butter-makers are not only
invited to send butter, but also to
be present, hear the judge, and see
the butter. Write the department
for information and shipping di-
rections.

Program of all the lectures and
other exercises may be had by
dropping a card to the School of
Agriculture, State College, Pa.
Plan to take the wife, son or
daughter for a week's vacation and
meet others interested in the prob-
lems that interest you. There were
several hundred farmers there last
winter.

Little Want Ads. Always Pay.

The tremendous buying and sell-
ing possibilities of a small classified
advertisement in a great newspaper
are seldom appreciated. "The
Philadelphia Press" goes into thou-
sands of homes and is read by a
multitude of people, some of whom
have what you want or want what
you have. The advertisement
brings buyer and seller together.
For instance, a man in the South
wrote a certain rare book. He
wrote to the leading booksellers in
New York, Philadelphia and Chi-
cago without success. He then
tried a small advertisement in "The
Philadelphia Press" and secured
the book within forty-eight hours.
You can satisfy your wants as
quickly by putting an advertise-
ment in the "The Philadelphia
Press." If you have dogs or birds
to sell, a small want ad placed in
"The Press" will accomplish the
desired result.

Lawyers Increase Fee.

Wilkes-Barre Attorneys Organize to Charge
Liquor Men \$25.

At a meeting of the lawyers of
Luzerne County in the Courthouse
last Saturday an organization was
formed, and in the future the mem-
bers will charge no less than a \$25
fee for acting as attorneys for ap-
plicants for liquor licenses.

In the past cut rates prevailed,
and some applicants did not pay
their lawyers more than \$5.

FINES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Grand Jury Recommends the Repeal of Spe-
cial Act Giving Them to Law Library.

The Grand Jury made their re-
port on Thursday, making a num-
ber of recommendations, among
them being one for the repeal of
the special act of Assembly which
provides that the fines in criminal
cases shall go to the Law Library.

The act referred to was passed
March 3, 1868, and reads as fol-
lows:

"An Act relative to the establish-
ment of a law library in the county
of Columbia.

SECTION 1. That all fines, am-
ercements and penalties imposed
by the courts of Columbia county,
and all recognizances declared for-
feited by said courts, which under
existing laws are not payable to
the commonwealth of Pennsylvania
for its own use, are hereby directed
to be paid to the committee hereinafter
named, for the establishment
and maintenance of a law library,
to be kept in the court house of
said county for the use of the court
and bar thereof: Provided however,
That the provisions of this act shall
not extend to any moneys which
under existing laws are payable to
the public school fund or funds for
school purposes: And provided
further, That this act shall not be
construed to impair or affect any
claim for costs or for damages to
which any person may, under ex-
isting laws, be entitled out of
such forfeited recognizances, for in-
juries sustained by such person by
the commission of a crime or mis-
demeanor on account of which such
recognizance may have been given.

SECTION 2. The money thus
arising shall be expended from
time to time under the direction of
a committee composed of three res-
ident members of the bar of said
county, to be appointed by the
court of common pleas of said
county at the next term immedi-
ately after the passage of this act, said
committee to continue until the
succeeding first day of January;
and the said court shall annually,
at the last term of said court in
each year, appoint said committee
to serve from the first of January
then ensuing for one year, or until
their successors are chosen: Pro-
vided, That said court shall have
power to fill any vacancy which
may occur in said committee by
reason of death or otherwise.

SECTION 3. The said court shall
from time to time adopt such rules
and regulations as may be necessary
or expedient for the proper use
and preservation of said library, and
shall require said committee annu-
ally, at the last term of said court
in each year; as well as at other times
when it may be deemed expedient,
to present to the court a detailed
account in writing of their doings,
showing the condition of the li-
brary, number of volumes, and such
other information as may be re-
quired, together with a statement of all
moneys received or expended by
them during the year; which report
shall be inspected by the court, and
remain open to exceptions until the
first day of January then next en-
suing, after which, if no exceptions
are filed, the same shall be filed
among the archives of said library;
and all funds and property belong-
ing to said library, in the hands of
said committee, shall be immedi-
ately handed over to their suc-
cessors, which duty may be enforced,
in case of default, by attachment or
otherwise, as the court may direct.

SECTION 4. The county com-
missioners of said county are re-
quired, as soon as practicable, to
designate and fit up a room in the
court house of said county for said
library, from whence the books of
said library shall not be removed
except by order of the court in
term time, or in accordance with
the rules and regulations adopted
as above directed; and the clerk of
the court of quarter sessions is re-
quired to prepare, within ten days
after the close of each term of said
court, two certified lists of all re-
cognizances forfeited during said
term, one of which lists he shall
deliver to the committee aforesaid,
and the other to the district attor-
ney of said county; and it shall be
the duty of said district attorney
to proceed forthwith to collect the
amounts thereof and pay the same
to said committee.

SECTION 5. All laws inconsis-
tent herewith be and the same are
hereby repealed.

The Grand Jury's report is as
follows: The Grand Inquest of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
inquiring in and for the County of
Columbia respectfully report:

That we have pursuant of our
required duties, investigated all
bills of indictment presented for
our consideration, and have passed
upon them according to their re-
spective merits. We have also ex-
amined the public buildings and
find that jail and court house are
in a well kept condition. We, how-
ever, noted that some repairs are

needed and recommend the follow-
ing:

In Court House, repairs of ceil-
ing in Judge's room, in steps in
basement to toilet and a light for
the same; renovating of walls in
the hall, repair of sewer pipe con-
necting wash bowl in the Record-
er's office; new book to replace
deed book "G," painting of wood
work in hall, and new lock for
front door.

In the jail, linoleum for kitchen
floor, repair of leak in the pipe over
the cellar, whitewash and plaster-
ing, heat pipes covered with as-
bestos, electric light at entrance to
furnace room, electric light at top
of rear basement steps, paint for
inside of jail, replacing of broken
windows, repair at the hydrant at
the barn and repair of pavement to
the jail.

We also recommend the special
law applying to the distribution of
fines toward the library fund be
repealed, and the fines distributed
under the general laws, and that
the Commissioners take this mat-
ter up.

Also that the Justices of the
Peace should be censured for send-
ing trifling cases to Court that
should be settled by them.

All of which is respectfully sub-
mitted.

J. H. Eisenhower, Foreman.

Here and There.

Prosperity is coming right a-
long, but it is well to keep in mind
the fact that the perils of trying to get
rich quick still abound.—Boston
Herald.

Tioga county has so little Crimi-
nal Court business that Judge Cam-
eron dispensed with the November
term of the Quarter Sessions Court.
Tioga county has nearly 50,000 in-
habitants and its lack of Criminal
Court business indicates that the
majority of its 50,000 people are
willing to earn an honest living and
are not in a hurry to get rich.

Machinery for prospecting for
coal on the Jessup farm, near Hun-
lock's Creek, Luzerne county, has
arrived at the Hunlock's Creek
station, and boring will be started
as soon as the drill can be placed
in position. A six-inch hole will
be bored for a distance of 600 to
700 feet. The work will be under
the supervision of William Jessup,
of Shickshinny.

A great religious revival will be
inaugurated in Scranton on the
night of December 31, under the
direction of Rev. Dr. Torrey. The
meetings will be held in a large
tabernacle that has been built es-
pecially for the purpose at the cor-
ner of Adams avenue and Mulberry
street. Forty-seven churches in
various parts of the city are inter-
ested in the movement.

Wilkes-Barre is about to abandon
its old Court House in the Public
Square and some of the citizens are
proposing that the city acquire the
building and use it for a city hall.
The site of the old Court house re-
verts to the city when the county
vacates it. It is argued that the
present city hall, while not central
enough for city purposes, is yet in
a good business location and can
be disposed of at a good price, and
that the money could be used to
remodel the old Court house and
transform it into a fine building for
the city officials.

Washington has seldom been so
interesting as it is at this moment,
with the President threatening the
members of the House with ex-
posure if they do not unleash the
Secret Service men and let him set
them on anybody who gets in his
way, and with Congressmen swear-
ing the atmosphere of the cloak
rooms blue on account of the Presi-
dent's insinuation that they are
afraid of the detectives. With the
Administration so near its end that
prudence no longer restrains any
one from using bad language, the
conditions for exciting episodes are
uncommonly favorable.

CENTRALIA RELIEF.

Owing to the recent disastrous
fire at Centralia, many families are
in need of food and clothing and
bedding. A number of cash con-
tributions have been left at the
Farmers National Bank. Other
donations of bedding clothing etc.
can be sent to the Relief Committee
at Centralia.

The advance sale of seats for
"The Lion and the Mouse" at the
Columbia Theatre on Friday night,
is very large, and a full house is
expected. This play has been hav-
ing long runs in the cities and will
be presented here by an excellent
company.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature
of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

Church Bars Pennies.

Pastor Says Those Too Poor to Give More
May Refrain.

Pennies will in the future not be
accepted in the collection baskets
at St. Mary's Catholic Church, of
Wilkes-Barre which has the largest
congregation in that city. A short
time ago the pastor, Rev. R. A.
McAndrew required that nothing
less than a nickel be placed in the
baskets. This request was not
heeded and Sunday morning he
made the announcement at all mas-
ses that after this pennies will not
be accepted.

"Anyone who is too poor to give
the Church no less than a penny at
the Sunday collection," he said,
"need the cent more than the
Church does."

He said if his words are not
heeded he will be compelled, dis-
agreeable as it may be, to accompany
the collectors and personally return
all pennies placed in the basket.

He said that last Sunday no less
than 1000 people gave pennies.

Horticultural Exhibit.

An exhibition of horticultural
products of Pennsylvania will be a
special feature of Farmer's Week
at State College next winter.
Large consignments of apples are
being received and placed in cold
storage for this purpose. It is
hoped that this will be the largest
and best exhibit of apples and
other garden and orchard products
ever made in the state. Every
county should be represented. The
cooperation of Granges, county or-
ganizations, local societies and in-
dividual growers is earnestly solici-
tated. The success of the exhibit is
now assured, but assistance in every
section is needed to make it rep-
resentative of the entire state. Farm-
ers and fruit growers in different
sections are requested to work up
collections and send them as soon
as possible to the Department of
Horticulture, State College, Pa.
Detailed instructions will be fur-
nished persons who can assist in
this work.



MISS
SOPHIA
KITTELESEN.

HEALTH VERY POOR—
RESTORED BY PERUNA.

Catarrr Twenty-five Years—
Had a Bad Cough.

Miss Sophia Kittlesen, Evanston, Ill.,
writes:
"I have been troubled with catarrh
for nearly twenty-five years and have
tried many cures for it, but obtained
very little help.

"Then my brother advised me to try
Peruna, and I did.

"My health was very poor at the time
I began taking Peruna. My throat was
very sore and I had a bad cough.

"Peruna has cured me. The chronic
catarrh is gone and my health is very
much improved.

"I recommend Peruna to all my
friends who are troubled as I was."

PERUNA TABLETS.—Some people pre-
fer tablets, rather than medicine in a
fluid form. Such people can obtain Per-
una tablets, which represent the medi-
cal ingredients of Peruna. Each tablet
equals one dose of Peruna.

Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative.

Ask your Druggist for a Free
Peruna Almanac for 1909.

Closing Out Sale!

Throngs of people day and
night are taking advantage
of this opportunity to get
bargains. No fake sale, but
a genuine clean-up of every-
thing in the store.

The Clark Store, BLOOMSBURG

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

THE STEEL COACH-A TRAVEL SAFEGUARD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad now has in operation on its
lines east of Pittsburgh over two hundred passenger coaches,
dining cars, baggage cars, and mail cars of the new all-steel
type.

The solid steel framework of these cars, designed to re-
sist shock and minimize the dangers of collision, is further
strengthened by the steel sheathing enclosing the body of the
car. In fact, everything about the coach is steel, save the
window frames, the cushions of the seats and the flooring.
Such little woodwork as enters into the make-up of the coach,
the plush with which the car seats are covered and the hair
with which they are stuffed is treated to a fireproofing pro-
cess, whilst the floors are cement, thus rendering the coach
at once practically indestructible and thoroughly fireproof.
It is built like a battleship.

The new coach is longer than the standard car generally
in use on the railroads of this country, and has a comforta-
ble seating capacity of sixty to ninety people according to
the style of the coach.

The unusual weight of the coaches give to them a solidity
that greatly increases the comfort of the passenger.

The seats are adjusted to a more convenient space and
angle, the coaches are all lighted with electricity and amply
ventilated in winter as well as summer by new and thoroughly
tested methods.

The interior finish of the coach is plain though pleasing
to the eye. The absence of ornamentation enhances the idea
of strength and at the same time assures absolute cleanliness
and thorough sanitation.

Steel cars are now in use on the principal trains between
New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and on the Main Line
between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The number of cars is
constantly being increased as the finished product comes
from the shops.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's equipment is recognized
as the Standard of America.

12-17-24-24.

When Caley Went Home.

Caley rapped lightly upon the table with his nearly empty beer glass in token of appreciation and the watchful waiter, accepting this as a sign, whisked the glass away and replaced it with a fresh mug, before the singer had returned to the stage and the three-piece orchestra had completed the introduction.

Caley entered into an argument with the waiter as to the need of a fresh glass, but at the first notes of the song he handed over the coin and turned his attention to the stage.

It was an odd selection for such a place; a medley of old-fashioned airs in place of certain popular singers at the regular vaudeville houses, but to Caley it was more than a play upon sentiment, it was a direct message from home.

He could close his eyes and shut out the garish concert hall with its alert waiters and their ever-ready trays of glasses.

He could see an old-fashioned parlor with its time



softened wall paper covered with portraits of the dead, crudely done in crayon. He could see the family table up on the marble-topped

table, the halfcloth covered furniture and the little group about the cottage organ in the corner.

It was not a Sunday night else the book on the music rack would be the Gospel hymns. The well-worn copy of college songs and glees spoke of a week-day festival as plainly as did the calendar out in the living room.

It had been three years since he had stood by the organ and had sung these self-same songs: "Good Night, Ladies," "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean," "Seeing Nellie Home"—they were all familiar.

He was back in Canada Crossing, and some of the young folks had dropped into Nellie Bray's to spend the evening with her.

Then the vaudeville singer's strident voice grew softer and the velvet tones of "Home, Sweet Home," well up. The voice broke on the concluding bars until it seemed to echo as she sobbed that welled up in Caley's own throat.

Loud applause broke out and the singer came back to acknowledge the appreciation. The leader started "Home, Sweet Home," but the sounds choked in her throat and she shook her head as she left the stage.

Caley wondered if she, too, had remembered some pleasant night back home.

The leader continued to play the song, the cornet staying out and on the battered piano supplying a wailing accompaniment. The music clutched Caley's heart and he was sunk in reverie.

Then the proprietor of the place, a burly, coarse-featured fellow, hustled up to the leader.

"Cut it out," he commanded sharply. "These rummies won't pay nothin' wit' you weepin' like that. Give 'em something lively."

The "Home, Sweet Home," ended abruptly as the cornet player took to his instrument and the lively strains of a popular air swelled out. It had been nearly two years since he had heard from home. When one has no regular address or place of abode letters become an impossibility.

There were times when Caley slept in the police station, and there are other and more affluent occasions when he could hire a room by the week and had the price of a few ers which permitted him to sit in a concert hall and pretend that he is enjoying himself.

This was one of his periods of affluence. Six dollars on a race horse had been swelled to \$126.

The girl had joined a friend in the dance, in accordance with the easy custom of the place, and from her appearance it was evident that she had forgotten what it was which had brought her to her throat.

But Caley had not forgotten, and as he finished his beer he made a resolve. For the first time he had made a strike in a "long shot."

He would not let a suit of clothes, a real suit, not the one he had bought at the second-hand shops. Then he would take a ticket to Canada Crossing and home.

It was just about time for the

spring painting and they would be glad to see him at home.

With sudden determination he arose and buttoned his coat. He stopped at the table at which the girl sat on the way out and dropped a dollar bill on its sloppy surface.

"Your song was all to the good," he said hoarsely. "Get yourself a glass of beer with this."

Caley passed along without comment, and girl whipped the bill into her bodice before the sharp-eyed proprietor could see it and claim a commission.

"That medley's a winner," she said musically to her companion. "It beats time how these rummies weep over 'Home, Sweet Home,' when they ain't even got the price of a ten-cent beer. A chap comes up to mull the other night and says, 'yuh gimme a message, sis, I'm acooin' home.' Chee, ef I keep on Golossy I'll have to close up his shop; there won't be no marks to buy."

"You sing it real good," volunteered her companion appreciatively. "That cry gag gets 'em cinniced."

The girl threw back her head and laughed. "Did yuh fall for that, too?" she demanded. "That ain't no cry gag. The rotten place 'sso full of smoke mull pipes get froze. I get that dry—"

She did not finish the sentence, for the other accepted the hint and signalled to the busy waiter.

But out in the night Caley was wandering through the dark byways and the memory of that sobbing conclusion still rang in his ears. It was a message from above and it had called him home.

Don't Eat White Men.

It was only recently the news came out of the western Pacific of the killing of a missionary on one of the Solomon Islands to be the funeral baked meat of a cannibal feast.

Private advices from the official charged with the investigation of the murder comment upon the probability that the story had come out to civilization as a tale of cannibalism. The missionary had been killed, the writer said, for trespassing upon the sacred precincts of one of the native secret societies while their solemn mummery was in progress, due warning of which had been given by the deep reverberation made by energetic swinging of the bull roarer.

But there was a evidence of any sort to offset the statement made by the murderers that they had not eaten the white man. Their statement found confirmation in the condition of such of the bones as were recovered, for each had been brought to a high polish and stained with turmeric to a brilliant yellow.

The charge of eating white men seems very hard to down. Even now, when every one should know better, it is by no means unusual to find the statement that the Hawaiians at Kealahakua ate Capt. Cook, yet they were not cannibals at all.

In the western Pacific where cannibalism is constantly practiced except under the immediate eye of white men, it is natural to be suspicious of practitioners of such gastronomy. Yet it is highly improbable that a white man, who might be killed in the most jovial way by these savages, would ever be eaten by them.

Here is a piece of testimony on the subject from a sedate German who has lived for thirty years and more among these cannibals of the Pacific, Herr Parkinson of the Bismarck Archipelago.

"During my long residence in these islands, he writes, 'I have not been able to establish to my satisfaction a single case in which white men, though butchered, have actually been eaten by the Melanese. The bodies of the murdered have often enough been dismembered and single pieces sent to remote districts as trophies of the perpetration of the murder, but as to the eating of any of these portions no definite information can be had.'

"It seems quite difficult to comprehend why the cannibal who eats his own kind should respect the white man as an article of food. Yet, if we consider the senseless superstition of the Melanese, which in my opinion has driven him to cannibalism, because through eating the bodies of the slain he expects to come into a full enjoyment of all the powers of him who is eaten, thus does it become comprehensible that he will not eat the body of a white man whom he has killed because of his belief that the spirit of the murdered man will exert an influence over him which he does not at all regard as desirable."

"The late King Goro of the Shortland Islands once told me in answer to my question the not particularly flattering reason 'Spirit belong all white man, no good!' In general one receives the reply that the white man as meat does not taste good. This I hold to be a subterfuge under which the sly natives hide their dread of the spirit of the white slain."

Spoiled for Her Part.

Stage Manager—The girl that takes the part of the sleeping beauty in the show can't go on tonight.

Business Manager—Why?

"She ate a Welsh rabbit and she can't sleep!"—Yonkers Statesman.

A NUMISMATIC MYSTERY

Templeton Reid Was Known Only by His Coins.

ARE EXCEEDINGLY RARE

He Struck Gold Pieces in Georgia in the 30's and Later in California—Of the Latter Issue Only Two Specimens Remain—The Former Also Very Rare.

There are many coins which have a romantic interest for the collector on account of their historical associations, and yet others which have an equal interest because little if anything can be learned of their origin. To the latter class belong the coins issued by Templeton Reid assayer, who struck gold pieces of various denominations at his private mining establishment near the gold mines in Lumpkin county, Georgia, in 1830.

While the denominations of these coins and their designs are definitely known, next to nothing has been learned about Templeton Reid. All that is known is that in 1830 when the gold mines of Georgia were furnishing a not inconsiderable proportion of the gold production of the United States he conducted an assaying and smelting establishment at which gold coins of the denominations of \$2.50, \$5 and \$10 were struck.

Scarcest of the Reid coins is the ten dollar piece dated 1830. On the obverse it bears the denomination and the inscription "Templeton Reid Assayer," while the reverse shows the words "Georgia Gold," surrounded by a circle of stars. The gold pieces of this denomination struck in 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1833 weighed 248 grains, were of a fineness of .942 and had an intrinsic value of \$10.06. There is one other variety of this denomination undated, but of equal rarity with the dated specimens.

The only specimen of the ten dollar piece now known is in the mint collection at Philadelphia, where it has been preserved through the foresight of former United States Assayer Dubois, who was instrumental in organizing the collection of coins at the Philadelphia Mint.

Next in rarity comes the five dollar piece, also dated 1830. The last specimen sold brought \$555 at one of the Low sales a couple of years ago. It is probably the only specimen definitely located with the exception of one in the mint collection. The third denomination, that of \$2.50, showed the same design as the five and ten dollar piece. It weighed 60½ grains and was of a fineness of .932, with an intrinsic value of \$2.43. A couple of hundred dollars would be needed now to buy one of the little gold pieces.

After he ceased coining in 1834 nothing more is heard of Reid until 1849, when it is supposed that he removed his coining tools and machinery to California, where gold had just been discovered. There he struck gold coins of the denomination of ten and twenty-five dollars.

The California issues of Templeton Reid now exceed those of his Georgia mint in point of rarity. So far as is known there is in existence but a single specimen of each denomination and these, like the earlier issues of Reid's Georgia mint, owe their preservation to Mr. Dubois.

From appearance the coins were struck from California gold without artificial alloy, and the value of the ten and the twenty-five dollar piece was respectively about \$9.75 and \$24.50. The ten dollar piece differed greatly in design from any of the coins issued by other private establishments. On the obverse around the extreme edge are three concentric lines close together. In the center of a wide field is the date, "1849," and around the border just inside the circles is inscribed "Templeton Reid Assayer." On the reverse in the center of the field enclosed in three lines similar to those on the obverse, are the words: "Ten Dollars," and around the inner edge of the circles "California at the top and 'Gold' at the bottom."

The twenty-five dollar piece was unique not only in design but also in denomination, as no other coin of an equivalent value was ever issued in this country. It shows a single line around the obverse border inside of which is an ornamental circle similar to that on the borders of some of our present silver coins. Around this inside the circle is "Templeton Reid Assayer." At the top is the denomination in Roman numerals, XXV., surmounted by a dollar mark, and below is the date 1849.

The reverse has the same kind of ornamental border as the obverse, at the top being the word California in a curve, below which is the value, "Twenty-five." Still further below is a diamond shaped ornament with the words Dollars and Gold at the extreme bottom.

Careful investigation in California fails to bring to light the slightest scrap of information regarding Reid. It is not known even where his plant was situated. Those who are interested in his history would almost conclude that he never went to California but for the existence of the two gold pieces which were struck in California gold, about which metal there are distinguishing features which positively identify it.

PETE, TAME MUSKRAT IS DEAD.

Careless Gunner Shoots Strange Pet of Farmer's Family.

Swinefield, N. J.—Wounded fatally by a gunner who had obtained permission to hunt for game on the farm, Pete, a tame muskrat, for five years the chief attraction of Charles Waters's place, crawled from a brook to the feet of his master, looked at him pitifully and pleadingly and then died. Instantly there was a rage in the heart of Waters. He ran to the back of the barn and saw the slayer of his pet running across the fields toward Caldwell. When the news of the death of the rodent was communicated to the other members of the Waters family they denounced the shooting as "deliberate murder." Even old Rover, the family dog, dropped his ears when he saw the bleeding body of his playmate, and the cats, which had so many good times sporting with the muskrat in the barnyard and down by the brook at the back of the barn, seemed to understand that some one had committed a crime which never could be repaired. Knowing the muskrat's feeding ground was back of the barn, Waters had expressly stipulated that the gunner should not do any shooting there. If that injunction had been obeyed Pete probably would be alive and well now.

In the spring of 1903 the home of Pete's parents was invaded and he and four other young muskrats were found there. Waters was attracted to Pete and decided to let him live. The others were killed. Pete became a pet in the Waters family. He manifested his appreciation of kindness by becoming as tame and as playful as a kitten. From the hands of members of the family he ate pieces of tender cabbage, lettuce and celery. He seemed to know he never must touch that growing in the garden. Each day he would go to the brook at the back of the barn and dig up and eat flag root and other water bulbs, of which he was exceedingly fond. When he got old enough he built a house near the barn and stored therein his winter supply of herbs and roots. With the approach of winter Pete would retire to his home and only emerge from it on particular warm days. He would spend an hour or two in the house and then return to his snug winter quarters. The sagacious animal was engaged in getting sticks and grass with which to repair his home when he was shot. Although suffering mortal agony he immediately began crawling along the ground to find the man who had been kind to him ever since he was a fuzzy little baby rat.

HYPNOTISM AS ANAESTHETIC.

Boy's Hip Put Back in Its Socket Without Giving Him Pain.

Philadelphia.—Hypnotism was brought into play recently in the Hahnemann Hospital as an anaesthetic. The patient, six-year-old Clark Bender of No. 1112 Spring street, underwent the painful operation of having his dislocated hip put back into its socket without uttering a whimper.

To Ray Murray, an orderly in the hospital, belongs the credit of making the operation painless. When the boy was carried into the hospital by his grandfather, Samuel Edward, the old man objected to an anaesthetic being used, even when the doctors said that the boy was suffering from a dislocated hip and that the operation of replacing the bone, although simple, would cause the boy excruciating pain.

When the doctors and the grandfather were arguing the matter, Murray, who has read numerous books on hypnotism and has practiced the art on many employees of the hospital, said: "Leave it to me, and I will fix the boy so that he won't feel any pain." The orderly made a few passes with the hand over the youngster's face, and the child passed into a deep slumber. The hip was then put in place.

When the operation was over Murray had no difficulty in restoring the patient to consciousness. The boy said that he had not felt the slightest sensation while the doctors were manipulating the hip. He walked home with his grandfather. The dislocation was caused by a fall.

SOLD WIFE FOR \$25.

Transaction 22 Years Old Comes Out in English Court.

London.—Dunmow is a small town in Essex famous for the custom annually observed there of presenting a ditch of bacon to a married couple who have not exchanged a cross word for a twelvemonth. This week Dunmow came into prominence for another sort of matrimonial relation.

A cottager 70 years of age was on trial on a charge of ill-treating his children. A much younger woman, who was generally supposed to be his wife, testified she was the legal spouse of another man who had sold her for a five-pound note twenty-two years ago to the prisoner, to whom she had in that period borne three children.

The Jerusalem Temple.

The original temple built by Solomon, 1,000 B. C., was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, B. C. 586. Built by Zerubbabel, B. C. 534. Partially destroyed by Pompey, B. C. 63. Rebuilt by Herod, B. C. 21, and finally destroyed by Titus, A. D. 70.—New York American.

ABOUT PAPER CURRENCY

Some Bank Notes From a Distance Seen in New York.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS

One Could Study Geography as He Passed Them. Along to His Creditors—Some Canadian Currency Which Is Decidedly Unpleasant to Handle.

The money panic gave New Yorkers a chance to enlarge their ideas of geography. They had got used in this town to handling almost exclusively certificates issued by the United States. Now and then a bank note would appear, but usually it would be one issued by some well known New York bank.

When money began to get scarce more bank notes appeared, and then people got to checks. When paper currency again circulated somewhat freely a marked change in its character was noted. An employee of a business concern which paid in checks for a few weeks put his experience this way:

"It sure was a great relief to find real money in my envelope on payday. But there was never a yellow-back or other Treasury note in the lot. It was all new money which the bank where my employer deposited had issued as part of the authorized relief measures."

"Next week we got some more new money issued by the same bank. Then came a change. Little banks out of town had doubtless issued new circulation and had met their New York balances with it. Anyway I began to find in my envelope \$5 and \$10 and \$20 bills bearing the name of national banks in places I had rarely or never heard of."

"It got to be an interesting practice to read the names of places on the bills in the very brief time I had them before passing them over to their rightful owners, my esteemed creditors."

"I know it was all good money, guaranteed practically by the United States, but I invariably spent first the currency which had its origin furthest away from New York. One week all the money I got came from a string of small places in Wisconsin and that went extra quick. I helped it go."

"Well, sir, my money for a month or two did great stunts in geography. The week after Wisconsin a string of banks up in Connecticut furnished me with spending money, and the week after places in Pennsylvania previously unknown to me contributed to my support."

"Now we're getting good old Treasury notes again. The yellow boys are certainly good to look at. I suppose they have been reposing in bank vaults in the shape of legal reserve, whatever that is, or hidden away in the mattress of some tightwad who was scared. But wherever they were, welcome home!"

Persons who handle the currency of different countries, find American money the most durable. The Crane mills in Massachusetts turn out the paper used by the Treasury in making currency and the secret of its manufacture is well kept.

Most of the paper money you get in Canada is atrocious unless it happens to be American. If you ever go to Canada you don't have to bother to get your money changed; American money is good throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. In the larger cities there is about as much American money as there is Canadian in circulation.

English money is as much a rarity to Canada as it is here. The Canadian notation is the same as the American, which makes the interchange very simple. They have two coins in Canada not used in this country—the silver five cent piece and the twenty cent piece. Beware of both.

The five cent piece is so small you are pretty certain to lose it, and every one is waiting to stick you with a twenty-cent piece in the hope you will take it for a quarter and slip it into your pocket unnoticed. Then in Canada you don't get the modest cents used here but copper pieces as large as a silver quarter.

But the paper money! Beware of that, too, in the smaller denominations. The Dominion Government issues one, two and five dollar bills and they are printed on mighty poor paper.

After they have been in circulation a little while they become frayed at the edges and seem to increase in thickness. They are larger than the American bills, too, and a dozen of them make a package uncomfortable to carry in the pocket. And this ragged money gets dirty quickly.

The bills of larger denominations are issued by the banks. Canada has a number of big banks which have branches all over. They are chartered by the Government and presumably inspected carefully, for they are hard to break.

Some of the bills issued by Canadian banks are works of art. The Royal Bank of Canada issued a ten dollar note which is a harmonized riot of color. It looks like ready money. The Bank of Montreal also turns out some good looking bills.

Many self-made men look as if they might have been greatly improved with a little outside assistance.

LAWS FOR AERIAL TRAVEL

Regulating the Proper Use By Aeroplane Pilots of the Conquered Empire.

New York City.—It has been suggested that the next thing will be to pass laws regulating the proper use by aeroplane pilots of the newly conquered empire. This has already been done for balloonists. In 1871, when French balloons were dropping on the "sacred soil" of Prussia, a royal decree declared them condottieri as contraband of war. And on the conclusion of peace a measure was passed which forbade, under penalty of death, any future similar aerial violation of German territory during war.

So long ago as 1830, again, balloon ascents were made illegal in Turkey, so far as regards Constantinople and forty miles around, and in 1873 the prohibition was extended to include the entire Turkish empire. In France in 1784 it was solemnly decreed that nobody should be permitted to go up in a balloon "or any other kind of aerostatic machine," which was worked by burning spirits of wine or any other means of making a fire.

Later, in 1811, it was enacted in France that no balloon should be permitted to ascend with any species of furnace or stove; that no one should be allowed to ascend in a balloon unless he carried a parachute; and that ascents were not to be begun later than one hour before sunset nor earlier than an hour after sunrise. No ascents were to be undertaken during the gathering of the harvest nor for six weeks prior thereto.

HIS OWN PROSECUTOR.

Banker Thrashed Lawyer, Went to Court and Had Himself Fined.

Globe, Ariz.—M. Milick, a banker of this city, after thrashing Attorney W. G. Scott hurried before Justice Rawlins, swore out a complaint against himself, pleaded guilty, and paid a fine of \$10.

Asked why he did not wait to see whether Scott was going to prosecute him, Milick said:

"That man is a fine lawyer, and if I had not done what I did he might have sworn out a complaint against me and argued his own case; then I would probably have had to pay \$100 for beating him up; so I thought it was best to beat him to it and get the case off the books before he got to the courtroom."

COURSE ON INCREASING RACE.

Fashionable Girls' School Will Teach Motherhood Problems.

St. Louis, Mo.—In order that the students of Lenox Hall, a fashionable girls' school in the West End, may learn how to become good mothers and become acquainted with the problems of maternity, a trained nurse has been installed as member of the faculty.

First aid to the injured will be taught, but in addition the more delicate problems of maternity will be taken up. The prime object of the institution, according to its directors, is to make good, companionable wives, with a working knowledge of everything about the house.

DUSTED OFF THE HORSES.

Feather Dusters Were Used in Chicago Fire Department.

Chicago, Ill.—A verdict was issued by the Civil Service Trial Board that hereafter failure to clean horses in the service of the Fire Department by the old fashioned currycomb method would be followed by punishment. Testimony had been given before the Board that it was customary at some engine houses to clean the horses with feather dusters. One official asserted that he had heard that horses had been polished off by a rag dipped in kerosene.

25 MILES CROSS TOWN.

Philadelphia Finds Itself a City of Distances.

Philadelphia.—That Philadelphia too has some claims to being a city of "magnificent distances," is demonstrated by a little study just made by the Mayor's statistician. He shows it is possible to move forward in a direct line on a journey over twenty-five miles long and yet not once be without the Philadelphia city limits.

"Letter Telegrams."

Paris, France.—The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs supplemented the existing special letter delivery system in France with what are termed "letter telegrams." This new system provides that letters may be telegraphed between any two points in France at night at a cost of one-fifth of a cent a word, and that they will be delivered the next morning.

Two Brothers Invent an Aerocurve.

Turin, Italy.—Two brothers named Gemma, living at Novara, have invented an aeroplane, which from its shape they call an aerocurve. They claim that it is capable of making a flight of sixty miles an hour and can ascend to a height of 2,000 feet.

Predicts 200,000,000 in Forty Years.

Washington, D. C.—Prof. J. L. Snyder, of the Michigan Agricultural College, in an address, predicted that forty years from now there would be 200,000,000 population in the United States, and that the tendency now was toward segregation into classes.

MODERN SKYSCRAPERS

Cities Under a Single Roof
which are Marvels.

EVERYTHING IS PROVIDED

You Need Leave Only to Sleep—All
Other Necessities of Life to be
had in the Office Building—One
of them With a Population of 15,
000 Persons.

Tenants of the newer office build-
ings in New York City have comforts
and conveniences under their roofs
that in a smaller place it would be
necessary to go over the entire town
to get. Everything virtually but
sleeping quarters is provided, even
to gymnasiums and musical enter-
tainments. The latter may be en-
joyed from the top of some lofty
structure while the patron is eating
an excellent meal and gazing over
the picturesque harbor or the great-
est city in the world.

A business man needn't be annoy-
ed if late in the afternoon he hears
from friends visiting the city and
needs it necessary to entertain them
on short notice. Of course, he is
not dressed for the occasion, but
that is a matter easily attended to.
First of all, he steps into the eleva-
tor to the ticket office in the build-
ing and secures tickets for a theatre.
Then he steps into the tailor shop.

If he hasn't taken the precaution
to leave his evening clothes in one
of the lockers there he is able to
have his business suit pressed while
he waits, or in a place he may rent
some after dark wearing apparel.
If his linen is a trifle soiled, it takes
but a minute to step into the wash-
dasher's on the same floor and re-
place it.

After a session with the barber
and the purchase of an attendant has a
bath ready for him at the proper
temperature. While he is having
his hair trimmed a long distance
telephone call comes in from Chic-
ago.

He has informed his office assist-
ants of his whereabouts and the op-
erator switches the connection to the
barber shop. A portable telephone
is brought to the business man, and
without leaving his chair or even
interfering with the barber he car-
ries on a conversation over the wire.

That reminds him that it is not
a bad idea to save time by having
his friends meet him at dinner in the
building. After calling up the res-
taurant—upon the roof or wherever
the restaurant happens to be, for
maybe it's one of the rathskeller
kind—to reserve a table he wiggles
the receiver hook, gets central again
and notifies his friends uptown of
the arrangement.

He's able to dictate a letter or
two over the telephone to his sten-
ographer while having his shoes pol-
ished, and after ordering some flow-
ers and candy for the women of the
party at the florist's outside the bar-
ber shop to be delivered at the res-
taurant later he goes back to his of-
fice after an absence of less than an
hour, during which he has lost little
if any time from business.

The friends arrive just as the busi-
ness man is signing his letters.
They have come by the elevated rail-
road which has a special entrance
into the building, and they will leave
later through a tunnel from the bot-
tom of the elevator shaft into a
nearby subway station.

But before they start for the thea-
tre several hours may be comfort-
ably spent at dinner in the building,
made more enjoyable by a good or-
chestra.

One of the large Broadway build-
ings besides sheltering a theatre also
boasts of the following luxuries that
tenants there may have under one
roof: a physical culture school, a
fencing academy, tailor, dyer and
cleanser, massage establishment, bil-
liard and pool rooms, bowling alleys,
restaurant, saloon, shoe shining
stand, tobacco store, jewelry shop,
where the bulky time piece may be
looked after; telegraph and cable
office, booths, barber shop, dentist
doctor, and for the comfort of the
women a hairdresser's and a millin-
ery establishment.

Several buildings which are used
largely by lawyers and engineers
contain splendidly equipped libra-
ries, while in others in the financial
district, there are branches of banks,
or the main establishment, so that
customers who have large deposits
to make regularly are assured of
increased safety by moving into
these quarters.

One of the new buildings not far
from the automobile belt up in the
Forties has added a well adapted
garage. This is a feature that is
bound to come to many other build-
ings. And so one comfort innova-
tion follows another. It is not be-
yond possibility that the time is not
far hence when a man may sleep,
carry on his vocation and live in the
same building.

The modern skyscraper is coming
to be a complete community in it-
self, a mighty big one when
measured by the standard of towns
elsewhere, especially in the case of
the new structure that is to house
some fifteen thousand workers in its
five thousand or so offices.

A web two and a quarter miles
long has been drawn from the body
of a single spider.

TIMBER AS A FARM CROP.

Profitable Use for Soil Not Suitable
for Farming.

In every state of the Union there
are many tracts of so-called agricul-
tural land, which, owing to their
hilly character, poor soil, or numer-
ous boulders, are not suitable for
farming. The owners of such tracts
are often at a loss to know what to
do with them.

Without question, the best use to
which land of this kind can be put
is to plant it with trees. One of the
fundamental principles of forest eco-
nomies is, that soil which is not good
enough to make the growing of cer-
eal crops profitable should be devo-
ted to the production of wood crops.
This does not mean that trees grow
better on poor soil than on fertile
soil. But, in proportion to the
money invested, better returns are
secured from trees planted on the
less valuable land.

Most of the cone bearing trees and
many hardwoods as well will thrive
in soil of medium fertility. All trees,
however, do not thrive on poor,
sandy ridges or on hillsides where
the soil is thin. Black walnut,
hardy catalpa and white oak, for
their best development, require a
deep, fertile soil, well watered and
well drained, and it is not advisable
to plant them where these require-
ments are not met.

An Ohio farmer is solving the
problem of what to do with the worn-
out farm. He owns an old home-
stead of sixty acres, which he is de-
sirous of keeping in the family. He
does not live on the place, however,
and farming has been a losing propo-
sition. He has, therefore, decided to
plant the entire tract with trees. He
has already planted 35,000 Norway
spruce, set three and one-half feet
apart each way on an area of about
eleven acres. These trees will be
cut as they become large enough for
Christmas trees.

Chestnut seedlings will also be
planted in the spaces left by the re-
moval of the spruce, and it is expected
they will begin to come in bearing
when the last spruce is out. In ad-
dition to the spruce, hardy catalpa,
black locust, elm, boxelder and syc-
amore have been planted. It is plan-
ned to put the entire sixty acres in
forest within the next five or six
years. The owner is wise in plant-
ing several kinds of trees instead of
confining himself to one species. His
forest will be producing six or seven
kinds of lumber, chestnut and Christ-
mas trees at the same time.

SELLING SHOES IN BRITAIN.

American Salesman Tells of the Multi-
ple Stores System.

The method selling shoes in Great
Britain has been improved to such
an extent within recent years that
they are just a little bit ahead of us
now," said the foreign representa-
tive of one of the largest shoe manu-
facturers in this country. "The shoe
business there is a good deal like the
clear business here, and the benefits
to the public are many.

"The big English shoe stores are
called multiple shops, and are man-
aged from a central depot, which is
always located in a great shoe manu-
facturing town, such as Leicester,
because the head of the multiple
store wants to be in close touch with
the manufacturer. An order from
the multiple is naturally large, and
the head of it, who always has cash
to settle his order in full, is often
able to squeeze the manufacturer be-
low the cost price.

"Sometimes the manufacturer fails
for that reason, but the only one to
suffer is the leather man. The multi-
ple store man has made a good bar-
gain, the people buy their shoes
cheaper and they are not inclined to
waste any sympathy on the manu-
facturer or the tanner.

"The stores are well managed, but
from an American point of view the
managers are poorly paid. These
stores have worked wonders with
the British style of dressing shoe
store windows.

"Not long ago it was common to
see the old brass rods with men's
and women's shoes placed side by side
soldier fashion, each bearing a plain
ticket. To-day the shoe shop win-
dows rank with the millinery stores
in the matter of displays.

It is interesting to note also that
in spite of British conservatism
American styles are now being wide-
ly imitated. At a recent gathering
of shoe men in London a man who is
at the head of one of the biggest shoe
distributing concerns openly said
that America now led the fashion in
shoes as France does in millinery. At
present the modified form of the
building toe is worn by all young
bloods, and the newest season's sam-
ples all appear to have been made on
lasts copied from American models.

"I am not surprised at the success
of the multiple shoe stores in Brit-
ain. Before they went into business
the average shoe store was a dark,
dismal, evil smelling hole, and the
storekeeper was in keeping with his
business. The quantity of stock was
insufficient for the customer's de-
mands and the smart fittings of to-
day for the various sizes of shoes was
unknown.

"That is all changed now, and al-
though many a small retailer has
been squeezed out of business it has
improved the trade, and now there
is intense competition between the
big concerns themselves."

LACKAWANNA
RAILROAD."THE ROAD
OF
ANTHRACITE."

If you contemplate spending the Sum-
mer months in Florida or California, call
upon our local ticket agent for particulars.

... PRINTING ...

MUCH of the work that is done in this office is of kinds
that can be done by hand only. Nine-tenths
of all job printing done in any country office must be
done by hand. It can't be done with a machine.

This office is fully equipped to do all kinds of print-
ing at the lowest prices consistent with good work.

A Large Stock is Carried in

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BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, SHIPPING TAGS,

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, INVITA-

TIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, CARD BOARD,

BOOK PAPERS, COVER PAPERS, &c.

And Everything in the Printing Line

If you have been a customer of ours, you know the
character of our work. If not, we shall be glad to fill a
trial order. Among other things in our line are

Dodgers, Posters, Sale Bills, Pamphlets, Books, Re-
ceipts, Orders, Check Books, Ruled Work, Half-
tones, Line Cuts, Engraved Work, Stock Certifi-
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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1908

THE CAUSE OF APHTHOUS FEVER

Continued from last week.

This has not been isolated but the properties of the virus of the disease have been studied. It is known that this virus may retain its vitality and virulence in a stable or a manure pile for as long as six months, that it will withstand freezing, and that it may be destroyed by disinfectants; dark, camp places are most suited for the prolongation of its life. The virus appears, also, to live upon or in the bodies of recovered animals for several months, so that such animals are a source of danger if they are permitted to come into direct or indirect contact with susceptible animals. Fleming reports a case wherein the virus of aphtous fever retained its virulence for four months in a feeding trough exposed all of this time to the weather. He cites another instance wherein the virus persisted five months in a hay rack that had been used by diseased cattle, and the infection was carried in this hay rack to cattle on another farm to which the rack was taken.

The virus of aphtous fever spreads more easily than that of any other known disease of cattle; it is carried most readily and most surely by affected animals, or by animals that have come from infected herds or premises. It may also be carried, and in numerous authenticated instances has been shown to have been carried, in hay, straw, grain, manure, stable utensils, blankets, bags, etc., from premises where diseased animals have been. It is also carried upon the hands, boots or clothing of persons who have been on infected premises. Small animals may transport the contagion just in the way it is carried by inanimate objects, and so it is necessary to guard against the spread of infection by dogs, cats, poultry and pigeons. There are numerous examples of the carriage of infection long distances wherein all means of communication excepting by birds have been excluded. Bolz reported in 1904 a case wherein the virus persisted in a manure pile for six months and caused a new outbreak when cows came in contact with the scattered manure. In the present outbreak in Pennsylvania some cows became infected while walking across a railroad unloading platform over which some exposed cattle that later developed foot and mouth disease had passed some hours before; these cows were later placed among their cattle and have infected herds.

Calf buyers and cattle dealers who go from farm to farm and from herd to herd have often carried infection, presumably upon their boots or clothing. Such persons unknowingly come into contact with the disease in its earlier stages or in its later stages and may fail to recognize that the animal is sick and that they are exposed, and then may carry the seeds of disease to other premises. During outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, visits of perambulating cattle dealers, of castrators and of careless cow doctors are particularly dangerous. There is, however, no anger from the visits of veterinarians who observe certain well-known precautions. Cattle hides, alf and sheep skins, wool, milk and the carcasses of unslaughtered diseased or exposed animals may also convey contagion.

The virus may be taken by exposed animals through the digestive or respiratory tract, or infection may result from inoculation upon the skin or into the blood stream.

The period of incubation, or the

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are cured by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Kemp's Balsam

Will stop any cough that can be stopped by any medicine and cure coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It is always the best cough cure. You cannot afford to take chances on any other kind.

KEMP'S BALSAM cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, grip, asthma and consumption in first stages.

It does not contain alcohol, opium, morphine, or any other narcotic, poisonous or harmful drug.

interval between exposure and the occurrence of the first symptoms, is usually from two to five days. This time may, in exceptional cases, be as short as twenty-four hours and it may be as long as twelve days.

The symptoms develop in a rather regular manner and so it is possible to divide the disease into stages.

THE FIRST STAGE begins with more or less dullness and inappetence and is accompanied by fever. The temperature may not be more than 103 degrees F., or it may be as high as 105 degrees to 107 degrees F. This stage is characterized, at first, by dryness and warmth of the muzzle, by a dry, hot mouth and by evidence of discomfort of the mouth as shown by slow, careful chewing and by some awkwardness in grasping food, and by grinding the teeth. If an effort is made to examine the mouth it is held tightly closed. Very soon the mouth becomes unduly moist from the increased secretion of both mucous and saliva. As the tenderness and pain increase, the animal works the tongue and cheeks and makes a sucking, clicking or smacking sound. There is considerable accumulation of saliva in the mouth, some collection of froth about the lips and strings of sticky saliva may descend from the mouth. This condition is more striking at a somewhat later period of the disease. It soon becomes apparent that it is painful for the animal to take up food with the tongue and lips and if hard solid food is taken, as half of an ear of corn, the head is held high and to one or the other side, so that the corn will gravitate to a less sore place in the back of the mouth, where it may be crushed and then swallowed. Not infrequently, such a mouthful will be dropped, after the pain it causes is experienced. Sometimes during this stage or, perhaps, not until a day or two later, there is evidence of soreness of the feet, as shown by a tendency to shift the weight from one to another, by a quick tripping or jerking motion or an inclination to lie down more than usual. The first stage lasts one, two or three days.

THE SECOND STAGE, or that of eruption, is characterized by the occurrence of vesicles, appearing as water blisters, in and about the mouth, about the feet and upon the teats and udder. For the mouth eruptions, the favorite seats are the following: the ends and margin of the pad; the tip, borders and top of the tongue; the front and face of the pad; the inside of the upper lip; the inside of the lower lip; the borders of the lips; the muzzle; the lower surface and the fraenum of the tongue; the gum and lower jaw; the inside of the cheeks, and the roof of the mouth. Vesicles may appear about the nostrils.

To be continued.

Rural Carrier's Horse Was Shot.

The Danville Morning News of Monday says: The horse of Charles Ruckle, mail carrier on Danville R. F. D. No. 1, was shot while the carrier was covering his route Saturday afternoon. The bullet entered the fleshy part of the animal's hip and the wound is not serious. The shooting is surrounded with mystery.

Mr. Ruckle had arrived at a point on his route near James Hilbert's in the vicinity of Mooresburg, where fields skirt the road on both sides. Of a sudden a shot rang out and the carrier noticed his horse stagger, and then saw the blood spurt from a wound in the right hip. He immediately alighted but could see no one. He drove to Mr. Hilbert's place where remedies were applied. The horse's condition prevented him from covering the rest of his route.

The only explanation for the shooting that seems at all likely is that someone was doing illegal hunting. Mr. Ruckle does not entertain the theory that the shot was intended for himself, as he knows of no enemies on the route.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of *Charles H. Little*

Saturday Night Talks

By F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

VANITY OF VANITIES.

Dec. 20, '08—(I Kings II: 4-13).

The Old Testament characters are revealed to us in a fragmentary and incomplete form. The "beauty of holiness" is a full circle; we see in them only the segment of a circle, convex on one side but concave on the other. In other words, some one quality stands out in bold relief, and by that they are commemorated, while all else falls into shadow. Thus Abraham incarnates for us faith; Moses meekness; Samson strength; Elijah zeal. But on the side of actual works Abraham broke down; Moses spoke "unadvisedly"; Samson's strength dwindled, and Elijah's courage dwindled to childish petulance under the juniper bush. It is necessary, therefore, in studying the records of the early time to bear in mind that "the law made nothing perfect" and that the highest ideals of that age are shadows only, although shadows of the true.

The character of Solomon is a striking illustration of this fact. Solomon's one legacy to men is not the memory of his royalty or his riches, but his wisdom. That alone made him truly great. His early life was pure and prosperous. His middle life brilliant and powerful. By diplomacy and commerce he conquered the whole "Land of Promise," which was the first time it had really been possessed. He achieved a world-wide fame as a "preacher." The whole Oriental world to-day is full of legends about his wise replies to hard questions.

In this book we get a peep into the old King's diary and discover how varied were the paths he trod in his pursuit of pleasure. We see him as the scientist, the sinful pleasure-seeker, the fatalist, the materialist, the skeptic, the philosopher and finally as the penitent, announcing that to fear God and keep His commandments is the whole duty of man.

A Royal Sensualist.

But from this summit of fame and prosperity Solomon fell—and his fall was like that of an angel of light over the battlements of heaven. His walk no longer tallied with his talk. Strange women led him to strange gods. His chief end seemed to be to glorify self and enjoy sin. As in the so-called golden age of Augustus, Christ was crucified, so in this Jewish golden age of Solomon's reign, God was mocked by temples in the Holy Land itself to heathen idols. And the old age of Solomon was the old age of a royal sensualist, an old age of nature's retributions, not the sunset of a saintly life.

Three Periods of Life.

The three periods of Solomon's life are well illustrated in his works. The Edenic period is mirrored in the Song of Solomon—a parable of the soul's love for the heavenly bridegroom. To the period of his middle life belongs the book of Proverbs—whose key-thought is wisdom as related to happiness, and folly as related to shame and disgrace. And Ecclesiastes is the voice of old age, dissatisfied, gloomy, miserable—the keynote of which is "Vanity, Vanity, Vanity." Twenty-five times in that brief book the writer exclaims, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." Power, pleasure, property, popularity, and wisdom have all been his, but he writes over them all the one word, "vanity." Lord Chesterfield, who had received ribbons, offices, applause, everything except heaven's approval, confessed at the end of life that his experience had been as unhappy and hollow, when he said, "I have recently read Solomon with a kind of sympathetic feeling. I have been as wicked and as vain, though not as wise as he; but now I am old enough to feel the truth of his reflection, 'Vanity of vanities, all is vanity.'"

His Fate Uncertain.

A German author has collected the published discussion of the question, Did Solomon repent? and they fill volumes. In a series of frescoes on the walls of the campo Santo at Pisa, Solomon is represented at the judgment as looking anxiously to both the right and the left as one who knows not on which side his lot will be cast. The artist represents the world's perplexity as to Solomon's fate.

There is no book in the Bible that more clearly and emphatically teaches that this world cannot satisfy the soul than Ecclesiastes. Solomon swung round the whole circle. He tried learning, mirth, wine, polygamy, architecture, horticulture, cattle raising, money, music, commerce, national expansion, tried them all, and in every possible advantage. But he comes down to the end of life and as we look at his portrait we see the picture of a gloomy, peevish, impotent, graceless godless old man. The words which the poet Pollock wrote of Lord Byron seem especially applicable to King Solomon:—

Drank every cup of joy; heard every trump
Of fame; drank early, deeply drank;
Of fame; drank early, deeply drank;
Of fame; drank early, deeply drank;
Of fame; drank early, deeply drank;
Of fame; drank early, deeply drank;
Of fame; drank early, deeply drank;
Of fame; drank early, deeply drank;
Of fame; drank early, deeply drank;
Of fame; drank early, deeply drank;

Pious Wretched Writers.

Educator Disgusted With the Public's Penmanship.

Vigorous criticism of the penmanship taught in the State normal schools and the public schools is made in a report that County Superintendent Taylor, of the Lackawanna county schools, made to State Superintendent of Schools Scheffer. He says:

"Why cannot all the State normal schools instruct their graduates in free movement business writing? Nothing that they now teach would be of greater practical use in the schools. Business colleges secure better results in a three months' course in penmanship than we do in the public schools in the whole ten years, simply because they know how to teach penmanship."

Our American Towers of Babel.

In a single block in New York there are 1400 people of 20 distinct nationalities, writes W. Z. Ripley, in the Atlantic Monthly. There are more than two-thirds as many native born Irish in Boston as in the capital city, Dublin. With their children, mainly of pure Irish blood, they make Boston indubitably the leading Irish city in the world. New York is a larger Italian city today than Rome, having 500,000 Italian colonists. It contains no less than 800,000 Jews, mainly from Russia. Thus it is also the foremost Jewish city in the world. Pittsburgh, the centre of our iron and steel industry, is another tower of Babel. It is said to contain more of that out-of-the-way people, the Servians, than the capital of Servia itself.

A. L. and W. L. McHenry have purchased a large tract of timberland in Blair county upon which they will soon commence operations. It is principally oak, and will be manufactured into car timber. This is one of the few good timber tracts remaining in that section.

When Rubbers Come Necessary
and your shoes pinch, Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder to be shaken into the shoes, is just the thing to use. Try it for breaking in new shoes. Sold Everywhere. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. Don't accept any substitute. 11-26-4.

W. L. Douglas

AND

Packard Shoes

are worn by more men than any other shoes made.

Come in and let us

Fit You With a Pair

W. H. MOORE,

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Our Pianos

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IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO. AND BOWLEY.

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES

Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

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Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

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Sis Hopkins' Mon., \$1.00 a year

On receipt of Twenty Cents, we will enter your name for three months' trial subscription for either of these bright witty, and humorous journals, or for One Dollar will add Leslie's Weekly or Judge for the same period of time Address

Judge Company

225 Fourth Avenue

New York

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, the undersigned, administrator c. t. a. of the estate of Reuben Miller, late of Millin Township, Columbia County, deceased, will expose to public sale, upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19,

at 2 p. m.,

the following described real estate: All that certain lot of land situate on the south side of the Main street of the village of Millinville, in said Township, bounded on the north by Third street, on the east by lot of Harrison Miller, on the south by Fourth street and on the west by lot of R. J. Berninger, on which is erected a

TWO STORY

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

The above property is a desirable residence, with fruit and water on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; the balance of the one-fourth at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining three-fourths within six months of said confirmation with interest at five per cent; or the purchaser may pay said three-fourths at any earlier time.

R. A. BERNINGER,
Administrator c. t. a.

Fred Ikeler, Attorney. 11-26-4.

NOTICE.

In re estate of) In the Orphan's Court P. K. Patterson) of Columbia County.) No. Term, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 7th day of December, 1908, ordered and decreed that the legal presumption of death of the said P. K. Patterson had been established, these are therefore to require the said P. K. Patterson, the supposed decedent, if alive, or any other person for him, to produce to the said Court within twelve weeks from Dec. 24th, 1908, satisfactory evidence of his continuance in life, in default of which, letters of administration on said estate will be granted to the undersigned.

B. F. BATTIN, applicant for letters of administration.
Clinton Hering, Atty. 12-10-31

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bloomsburg National Bank, of Bloomsburg, Pa. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking room, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1909 between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m.

WM. H. HIDLAY,
Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers National Bank of Bloomsburg, Pa. for the election of Directors will take place at their banking room, on Tuesday, January 12, 1909, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

M. MILLESEN,
Cashier.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1908,

at 2 o'clock P. M.,

The following described real estate:—All that certain tract or piece of ground situate in the Town of Catawissa, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—Beginning on Main Street in the Town of Catawissa at the corner of lots of Nelson C. Hartman and M. A. Swank, thence along said Main Street Eastwardly ten feet, thence along other lands of said Nelson C. Hartman one hundred and twenty-eight feet, Northwardly to a private alley belonging to said Nelson Hartman, thence along said private alley, Westwardly ten feet to other lands of M. A. Swank, thence along said lands of M. A. Swank eighty feet to the place of beginning. This being a part of a larger lot of ground which Isaiah W. Willits and Kate P., his wife and Charles C. Willits as heirs of Jane C. Willits, deceased, by indenture dated August 10, 1888, granted and conveyed unto Nelson C. Hartman.

Also, all that certain lot, messuage or tract of land, situate in the Town of Catawissa, in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described, as follows:—Beginning at the corner of Main and Front Streets in said town, thence along said Front Street North twenty-seven degrees East one hundred and twenty-five feet to a post, thence South sixty-three degrees East forty feet to a stake, thence South twenty-seven degrees West one hundred and twenty-eight feet to Main Street, thence along said Main Street North sixty-three degrees West forty feet to the place of beginning. Whereon are erected

A TWO STORY

FRAME BUILDING

being a store and dwelling combined, and a two story frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of James H. Coleman now to the use of C. J. Fisher vs. Martin Swank and Calvin Barndt trading under partnership name of Swank and Barndt, and to be sold as the property of Martin Swank.

CHARLES B. ENT,
Sheriff.

C. J. Fisher, Atty. 12-3-45

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the policy holders of the Briarcliff Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, of Lime Ridge, Pa. will be held at the hall of the Centre Grange, No. 56, P. O. H. on Tuesday, January 12th, 1909, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. for the election of twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

H. H. BROWN,
Secretary.